B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 90 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be fa qossession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th „ ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,115
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th „ ..	"MANTUA" * ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

"MALWA" }
* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from Australia.
"MANTUA" }

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June ..	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th „ ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June..	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
18th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
19th „ ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh direct
30th „ ..	PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorpo ated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirane	25th May	18th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	29th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	28th June	10th July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru	N. Ekai	4668.	26th June	30th June,
No. 8.				
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	10th June	11th July.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods ar received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA
BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Semba
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima.	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Niihama	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Post Box No 389.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 26, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,00

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy forms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Boorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents.
809, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTRIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. *Branch Secretary*	G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* LIPTON'S BUILDING,
Bunder Road, Karachi,	33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)	W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, Poona City
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore.
B. I. Co., Ltd.,

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Hollaid).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application. The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,
Investments in Government Securities only.
Perfect Economy in supervision as to Rates tion and Valuation, is rienced European Ac
The object is to widows of subscrib from Rs. 5 to R caste or creed. moderate, 30 p case the wife grace if occu Commissio For deta

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and chequer crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first Class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4078, Advt. Dep. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9683

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, invites applications for the position of Secretary. Full details as to experience, degrees, salary expected, should be addressed to the MANAGER, WALLACE STREET.
A C9719

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced in erectin Boilers and Engines. Apply with testimonials to RAMDATT KISON DAYAL, Akot, (Berar).
A C9657

WANTED—EXPERT TRACER for six months on a consolidated salary of Rs. 120 per month. Apply before 25th instant with copies of testimonials and sample of work (Tracings from Topo Sheets preferred) to the UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, Bombay.
A C9724

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Executive Committee invite applications for the post of an HONORARY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON for the above Hospital from Medical Men of standing and special qualifications. Applications with full particulars to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, before the 30th instant.
A C9736

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BOMBAY.—APPLICATIONS are invited to fill posts as Laboratory Assistants in the Chemistry, Physics and Biology Departments of the Royal Institute of Science. The pay will be 90-5-115 (without temporary and provisional allowance.) Applicants must state their ages, laboratory experiences and produce evidence of training in metal and wood work. C. J. J. FOX, PRINCIPAL, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
A

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST WANTED—A QUALIFIED OVERSEER, having experience in Building repair work on the Permanent Establishment in grade of Rs. 100-10-150 with Rs. 30 as ...eyance and Rs. 20 as War Allowance (so ...as it is admissible). The selected can... will have to join duty immediately. ...ions with copies of testimonials ...be submitted to the undersigned be...31st instant. (Sd.) M. FRAMJI, ... M.S.A., L.C.E. Assistant Engi... ...itectural Section; Engineer's ...King's Circle, Matunga, Bom...
C9730

...S WANTED.

...E with Honours ...it, Mathematics, ...stating terms ...No. 4096, Advt. ...
R528

... experience, ...k, seeks a ...ferences. ...No. 4092 ...
...520

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Hindus only at 131 Khetwadi Main Road Ghia Buildings three FLATS five Rooms with Bath and W. C. in each. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 190.
C R510

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a... W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of up to date machinery very little used and also one Semi Portable compound Engine Boiler 150 lbs. Pressure 60 I.H.P. by Marshall Sons. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., 1, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
K R481

EDUCATIONAL.

C. P. DA CUNHA'S INTERMEDIATE (ARTS) CLASS RE-OPENS at the Fort High School, Frere Road on 20th June, 1921, at 5-30 p.m.
M R 531

WANTED—A GYMNASTICS TEACHER. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School.
M R536

EDUCATIONAL,

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, Ratlam State. (1) An experienced graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, for the post of Head Master, Darbar High School, Ratlam. (2) A graduate in science, for the post of Science Teacher, Darbar High School, Ratlam. Apply with copies of testimoniale, stating terms, etc., to the Home Member, State Council, Ratlam.
M C9597

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY Rosin in 365 barrels, Showels doz. 122½- Buckets doz. 249—Babit antifriction meta 21 cases; Texaco Motor oil 610 cases—2 hand baling wooden wool presses—4 cases lemo essence—4 cases citron essence—31 Diebold safes of various sizes. Apply to Box No. 4086. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 505

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st January, 1921, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, equal to 6d. per share free of Income Tax. The Directors have fixed the rate of exchange for payment of the dividend in India at 1/3½d. per rupee, which will give Rs. 38-11-3 per 100 shares.

The Dividend will be payable on 8th July to those shareholders whose names will be on the Register on the 21st June, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 21st June, 1921

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
C9726

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: FIRM OF LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS CARRYING ON BUSINESS AT MULJI JETHA MARKET, AS PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. GORDHANDAS MOWJI, the Senior and Capitalist partner of the above firm has given a notice of dissolution to SOONDERJI TRICUMDAS, the working partner of the said firm and among other things it has been brought to his notice that the said Soonderji has misappropriated the moneys of the partnership.

Notice is hereby given that our client will not accept any settlement or compromise nor any receipt for payment of moneys or for goods which may be signed by the said Soonderji alone and the public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Soonderji on account of the firm of Laxmidas Gordhandas. If notwithstanding the above any person or firm does so, such dealings or transactions will be at the risk of the said person or firm.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gordhandas Mowji.
M C9740

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHAKERBAI, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas has contracted to sell to our client VITHALDAS CURSONDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land with two bungalows and out-houses erected thereon, situated at Lonavla Monzay Toongarlee Turf, Mawal in the District of Poona being part of Survey No. 88, containing by admeasurement thirty eight Gunthas more or less in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Naranji Parmanand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dwarkadas Dharamsey but now of Morarji Vassanji and Pranjiven Vassanji and Brothers, on or towards the East by a passage, and on or towards the West by the property of Jivandas Mulji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenements of the Vendor.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1921.
C 9739

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Rev. Dr. BRAZ D'MONTE, PETER CHAVES, M. F. BAPTISTA, LEUIS MATHEW D'ALMEIDA, P. M. D'LIMA, LEUIS GERALD PINTO, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS DIAS, LAWRENCE MIRANDA and DOMINIC D'AGUIAR, the President and members of the Board of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament attached to the Cathedral of our Lady Hope Bhuleshwar all of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust possession maintenance easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11 Hammum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuages buildings and tenements standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 129 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 3685, Street No. 48 and bounded on the East by 1st Portuguese Lane on the West by the House formerly of L. C. Pinto on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by Cavel Street.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1921.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
M C9736

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VELJI RAMJI alias KHIMJI RAMJI, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu inhabitant, Commission Agent, deceased for the use and benefit of his son Mathuradas Velji a minor and limited to the period of his minority.

MAMIBAI, widow of the said Velji Ramji alias Khimji Ramji, of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort, the mother of the said minor ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of ... Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of June, 1921.
Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C 9727

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—RUDGE RACER CYCLE, nearly new. All accessories Rs. 150. Apply A. D'SOUZA, 26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R535

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSIONS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for General Commercial, Specialized Banking and Auditing Courses, are proceeding. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R 462

C. P. DA CUNHA, SOLICITOR'S FIRST and SECOND L. L. B. CLASSES OPEN at the Fort High School, Grant Road, on 20th and 21st June, 1921 respectively at 8 a.m. For particulars, Apply SOHRAB HOUSE, Oak Lane, Fort.
M R 530

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.—Pending completion of the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science, students of Science will be registered in Elphinstone College, for the following courses: B.Sc., Intermediate Science and (a limited number) B.A. Science. Science will be taught by the staff of the Royal Institute in the Laboratories of the Institute. Application for admission should be made at once to the PRINCIPAL, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.
M C9692

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANTS desirous of indenting well known Austrian "MUNDUS" bentwo furniture. Can write for catalogues and quotations to GUL GHANSHAM & Co KARACHI.
T C 9710

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 9-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 8-6; Large Raisins, Rs. 8-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 8-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta.
T R 516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED have opened an office in Nanabhai Lane (behind their main premises at the corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street) for the accommodation of their Inward Bill Department, and clients having dealings with the Inward Bill Department of the Bank are requested to call at or address their communications to 42, Nanabhai Lane.
C9713

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1921 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden berore the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th day of July, 1921, at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felones, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1921.

S. Y. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

C 9715

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry., Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th and THURSDAY, the 30th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of bazri, bags of toor, bags of hirda, bags of gorid, bags of jelly, bags of dry chillies, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bales of Hessen cloth, bales of F. F. cotton, Loose iron pipes, bale of C. P. Goods, baskets of bangles, bag of formet, cases of hats, case of medicine, bags of flour, bags of sugar, bdls. of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, case of locks, loose G. I. pipes, bale of cotton twist, cases of oilman stores, wagon of bricks, gas cylinders, case of hair oil, bdles of walking sticks, cases of baggage etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Medows Street Fort.
Opp. the New Share Bazar Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CARRIER MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1921, sell by public auction, at their rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar by order of the parties concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Khajodia.

One "Carrier" Motor Lorry, 5 Tons, 4 cylinders, 50 H.P., Zenith Carburator, Bosch Magneto, No. 304, almost new and in complete working order.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1921.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of copper tubes, brass tubes, copper and brass tanks, old and new canvas, plate iron, scrapiron, angle-iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, old hospital iron cots, iron chain brass, copper, zinc, lead, gas cylinders iron tanks of 400 gallons, manilla ropes, coir etc., etc. Too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

1 400 lamps 125 Volts dynamo.

1 5 H P Hornsby oil engine both are in working order and can be seen at Electric shop, Government Dockyard.

1 Small Motor Launch with dynamo and engine can be open to inspection on any working day.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS, SHOVELS, MOTOR ACCESSORIES, PARCELS OF NEEDLES, 1 CASE LACES, WIRE NETTING, SLATE PENS AND ALUM BRONZE POWDER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, by order of the Bank and others concerned and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned.

One case Padlocks Milner Mark 4020 M.A. W. 100 crates each 2 Bundles each of one dozen shovels, No. 3 round.

100 crates each 2 Bundles each of one dozen shovels No. 3 square.

5 c/s each containing 50 Reels Green printed wire nettings 50 by 2 feet. (made in Germany).

5 c/s. Slate Pencils (made in Germany).

8 c/s each 150 lbs. Alum Bronze Powder Pure. (made in Germany).

On account and risk of Mr. Ranchord H. Shah:—

One case motor car lamps Automobile Supply Co.

On account and risk of Mr. S. Abdoolkarim Mahomed Oomer.

2 Parcels Needles mark 3749 M.A.W.

On account and risk of Messrs. Haroon Ayoob and Co. of Jackerya Mosjid.

One case White Embroidery lace of Bentley and Clifton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) the following unserviceable stones. One lot hand ambulances, axespikes, empty bottles, buckets, wooden casks corrugated iron sheets empty iron drums, galvanised W. I. Pipes, and fittings, W. I. Ghumellis, canvas hose, I. R. lined lamps of sorts, wooden pieces of furniture, iron steel tools, articles of drawings, tapes angles, galvanised vent shafts, C. I. scraps, W. I scrap copper, head leather; rubber and canvas scraps, W. I Tanks, empty tins, brass, copper iron etc.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) the following unserviceable stores. lot empty dealwood casess dealwood cases of kerosine oil tins, empty barvels, ink bottles ambulances, C. I. and W. I. scraps, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 pm. (B.T.) at Tardeo Foras Road Depot.

One lot W. I. scrap night soil drain cart bodies, old water tanks, M. I tyres and angles iron, rings and loops, empty wooden barrels, rubber scraps canvas hose, empty tins of kerosine oil empty drums steam fire Engine Boiler etc, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Old Sunderdas Mill premises Block No. 12 by order of the Importers and on account and risk of Messrs. The National Spg. Wg. and Hosiery Mills Ltd., 2nd Floor Shrikrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, the following:—

8 cases 50s Egyptian Warp on Cops 1772 lbs.
4 cases 70s. Egyptian Weft on Cops 880 lb.
Ex: S. S. "Elysia."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th June 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver typewriter etc.

Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th
By the order of the party concerned.
6 new Carpets, sizes 12 by 15, 12 by 16, 9 by 12, 14 by 12.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., The Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the Estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

Re—Vivian Noel Gibes' Estate such as—Glass screen, wooden screen, Turkish Bath, weighing Machine, Steel Bar Balls with weights and stand, dumbells, wooden boards Punching Balls, Mirrors, Picture Frames, etc., etc.

Re:—Rustomjee Dadabhai Billimoria:—
Two Brass Dhobi Irons.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
A big lot of Grey Dhot etc.
Carriages, Horses, Cycles etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 17th June 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 12 CASES COTTON SUITING.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

Order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of "defaulting indentor" Mr. Maganlal Gopalji.

Per ex S.S. "Olimpia."

K P/SS/K CO.—92/103.

12 cases each 20 pieces cotton suiting 54in. by 33/40 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the date of sale.

P.S.—Attention of Merchants is drawn to the following facts, viz., that the above mentioned merchant has converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August, 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants Piece-goods Association on the 22nd December, 1920, it can not prevent merchants from buying these goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERIES, ETC. HIGH COURT, SUIT NO. 450 OF 1918.

Hassanalli Joomabhai & ors. ..... Psaintiffs.
Vs.
Sakinabai widow & ors. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office at their rooms by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in above suit, the following very valuable articles belonging to the above Estate, Gold Bangles, chain, Necklace, Diamond rings, Earrings, 18 K. T. Watch, half hunting watch, pearl and ruby earring, buttons, diamond nosering, sankdas, kunchey, long chain, one full patta nesklace, diamond upring, etc.

Jewelleries will be on view before two days from the sale date. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within two days on payment of the balance.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST CHANCE TO SEE
PRESENT SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME:
PEGGY HYLAND'S FIRST PICTURE;
"DEBT OF HONOUR"
An orphan girl adopted by a U. S. Senator sacrifices herself to repay her debt to him. She works under exciting circumstances and brings a German Spy to book and in the end having cleared herself gets happiness.
Also a beautiful comic:—
"SUSIE SLIPS ONE OVER"
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!
A SENSATION OF THE WORLD!
ANOTHER PEGGY HYLAND SUCCESS:
"Other Men's Daughters"
By E. Lloyd Sheldon.
A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME.
This play will help you to keep in the right road.
A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.
USUAL PRICES.
FOR TO-DAY—FRIDAY!
FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
"CABIRIA"
The Gorgeous Sensational Production at the
GLOBE CINEMA.
(Sandhurst Road.)
JUST FOR TO-DAY ONLY!
Five Shows To-night at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
A NOVELTY TO SPO[RT]

If you want best Sports and Games, please call in at our Show Rooms. Equipped with most up-to-date English as well as our Own Make goods.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Our own Sialkot Manufactured goods can compete any one in Quality, Durability and Price.
A trial order will demonstrate the truth.
Head Office & Factory: DODHY & SONS, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Rd. BOMBAY 2.
Sialkot City.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 p.m.
A CINEMA ATTRACTION OF UNIQUE INTEREST.
Madan Theatres Ld. present their SECOND SELECT ORIENTAL MASTERPIECE.
"Dhruva Charitra"
OR
"The Pole Star"
A Mythological Spectacle of Great Beauty.
SPARKLING PHOTOGRAPHY.
THE EMPIRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRE'S Ld
TO-DAY AT
4-30 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WORLD-PICTURES
present
RUBYE DE REMER
IN
"DUST OF DESIRE"
A Rapid Fire Photoplay.
Full of action and Suspense.
FOR TO-DAY-FRIDAY!
FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
"SALOME"
The William Fox Million Dollar Super-production featuring
THEDA BARA
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
JUST FOR TO-DAY ONLY!
Five Shows To-night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
THE MAJESTIC
Girguam Tram Terminus.
The persistent demand of the public compels us to run the
FOURTH WEEK.
Maha Sati Ansuya
OR
THE BIRTH
OF
SHREE DUTTA
stupendous success of Indian enterprise, A Puranic production, of abiding interest.
Daily Shows. at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL
THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE
IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Subhadra-Haran
PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.
The most enchanting story of
HINDU MYTHOLOGY
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.
TIME
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

NIZAM'S GIFT.

A LAKH FOR SMYRNA SUFFERERS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 15.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has made a magnificent gift of one lakh of rupees for the help of the Smyrna sufferers and has issued a firman to the President of the Executive Council to remit the money to the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali in London at once.

ANTI N. C. O. MOVEMENT IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, June 15.

Non-Cooperation propaganda has been actively combated by the Aman Sabha in the Agra District. The formal inauguration of the district Aman Sabha was celebrated yesterday when over three thousand people attended the grathering. Mr. Barkley Smith I.C.S., Collector, proposed that instead of the Collector being the ex-officio president, the president of the League should be elected as such. The Raja of Bahadawar was unanimously elected president. Syed Ali Nabi who had recently resigned his Khan Bahadurship was present at the meeting and it is proposed to publicly challenge him regarding his position.

PLEA FOR DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 15.

In an article which he has contributed to the "Servant of India" Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyyar, M.L.A., earnestly pleads for the introduction of dyarchy in the central Government. As regards the modus operandi, he suggests the dissolution of the present Assembly and holding fresh elections, because the present Assembly was not elected for that purpose.

INDIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

Mr. Marsden, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, has got six months extension of leave.

Abdul Gaffur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chakawal Jehlum, has been granted six months leave and will be relieved by Khan Satub Ferrozedin.

Mr. Sarma Prasad Chanda has been appointed Superintendent of the Archaeological section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

ANDHRA RROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 15.

The Andhra Provincial Conference will be held at Berhampore, in the Ganjam District, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th July. The Zemindar of Devid has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The following names have been proposed for the presidentship of the Conference: Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Mohmad Ali and Dr. Pattabhai Seetharmaih.

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 15.

The first Maharashtra Reading Rooms and Libraries Conference meets here on the 18th and the 19th instant under the presidency of Mr. R. Jaykar of Bombay. A strong reception committee has been formed with Sirdar Abasahib Mujumdar as Chairman. More than a hundred institutions have already joined the Maharashtra Free Reading Rooms and Libraries Association, which the Conference will bring into existence.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI.

KARACHI, June 15.

The foreign trade of Karachi during the month of May was noteworthy as showing a balance on the right side which is something to be thankful for. Although satisfaction is tempered by the fact that the total of imports and exports (Rs. 22,568,760) is only 39 per cent. of the total of May last year. Imports totalled Rs. 11,121,672 and exports (including re-exports) Rs. 11,447,088 leaving a balance on the right side of three and a quarter lacs. Among the imports the chief increase (over 1920) were nearly nine lacks in machinery and mill works and two lacs in railway plant and rolling stock. Cotton manufacturers were 131½ lacs less sugar 17½ lacs less and metals and ores nearly 15 lacs less. In exports wheat showed increase of 19½ lacks and wheat flour of 9¾ lacs. Decreases: Rapseeds 67 lacs, Wool 36½, Raw Skins 22½ and hides 11½ lacs.

"PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BARRLI, June 15.

In the Pratap Defamation Case two more witnesses were examined to-day, who mostly collaborated the evidence given by former witnesses that the Sardar was reported to have fired at the men assembled. They also said that they were told by assembled persons near the spot where the occurrence took place that many persons had died as a result of the firing. The case is proceeding.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 15th 1919.	June 1st to 15th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 15	7 93	14 49	6 92
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 04	7 26	15 30	7 35
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0 07	6 42	15 70	7 94
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 20	8 07	17 01	8 04
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	22nd June	m 14	26 0
		19a	28 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	22 June	m 6 2	16 3
		7 2	18 9

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a m. 2 p m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29,622
Temperature of Air	— degrees	—	82 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	— "	—	78 6
Dew Point	— "	—	77 4
Relative humidity of Air	"	—	0 863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky	—		
— —	cloudy—10)	—	9 2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	—	86 9
Minimum do do	"	—	78 7
General direction of Wind			S E, S, S S W.
From Midnight to Midnight			
Movement of Wind do.		miles	213
Fall of Rain		inches	0.27
Total fall during month		"	8 17
do. year		"	8 17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 16th			0 15

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, he 16th June 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures considerably higher than usual except at Rawalpindi where the latter is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi and Mount Abu. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and in defect in central Rajputana. Temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.42 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and except on the Kathiawar coast day temperature is higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda reporting 0.60 in. 1.40 in. 0.36 in. 0.80 in. 0.55 in. and 0.99 in. respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is in excess in the area of general rain. Day temperature is higher than usual at Nagpur and Saugor; night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.39 in. 7.28 in. 2.18 in and 2.33 in. Skies are heary clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad and Aurangabad report 1.22 in. and 0.15 in. of rain and skies are heavily clouded over the divison. Day temperature is lower than usual at Aurangabad and night temperature is slightly below normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains fairly active in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the north-east of the Peninsula but has weakened in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad and locally in north Malabar, Central India West, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Ratnagiri reports, a heavy downpour of 7.28 in. Skies are clear, the air is drier and temperature higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it. Sea is rough at Colombo, Mangalore and Mormugao and moderate or slight at other stations.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan and the Central Provinces and local in Malabar and the Deccan. An extension is probable in the United Provinces and may occur in south. Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th June 1921.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad; and local in Bengal, Central India West, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and on the North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein two inches; Akyab one; Bhamo, Chittagong one and half; Dinajpur two; Mukteswar one; Mercara two.

The hartal at Commilla is over, [illegible] and muktears have resumed practi[illegible] railway and steamer strikes howe[illegible] nue

KEEP YOUR
from any trouble, Catara[illegible]
Corneal Ulcer, Redness,
Honey Safe remedy of [illegible]
1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Post[illegible]
Free particulars to
Dep. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 10th June, 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	3,000
,, Forwarded	15,000
,, Imports	28,000
,, Stock	1,113,000
Actual Weekly Sales	10,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers cloths	40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.55
,, ,, Fully Good	5.05
,, ,, Fine	5.30
Fo. 1 Oomra, Good	5.56
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	6.05
,, ,, ,, Fine	6.30
MG Broach, Good	7.20
,, ,, Fully Good	7.40
,, ,, Fine	7.70
Scinde, Good	8.53
,, ,, Fully Good	8.93
,, ,, Fine	9.18

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec[illegible]	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	200
,, ,, Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet		8 40
Sakels		16 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	12 52
	Oct	13.32
	Jan	13 90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	12.10
	Oct	12 89

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	8.30
Aug.	—
Sept.	8.56
Oct.	8 67
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	8 15
July	8 31
August	8 42
September	8 54
October	8 66
November	8 74
December	8 81
January	8 86
February	8 90
March	8 [illegible]
April	8 99
May	9 03

Tone:—Quiet.

Manchester firm few Sales India China. Yarns- fair requestr

Liverpool, 15th June, 1921.

July	8 21
Oct.	8 59
Jan.	8 80
Mar.	8 89

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14/15
July	14/15
Aug.	14/20
Sept.	14/30
Oct.	14/45
Nov.	14 45
Dec.	14.45
Jan.	14/50

Liverpool, 15th June, 1921.

Mid American	8.29

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 11th June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	12.31
Futures at New York Oct.	13.15
Futures at New York Jan	13.70
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
,, ,, ,, Orleans	11.38
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans— July	11.36
Futures at New Orleans— Oct.	12.66
[illegible]ir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/16
[illegible]nand Bills	3.73.50
[illegible]y Commercial Bars U. S. Mixed	99 1 4
,, Foreign	99 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 15th June, 1921.

	To-day's Prices.
[illegible]	12 05
[illegible]	12 90
[illegible]	13 50

[illegible] York, 15th June, 1921

[illegible] 377.50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR

London, Saturday, 11th June, 1921

Total in Sight	99,78,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	365,000
East Indian	137,000
American	4,486,000
Other	343,000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	—
,, ,, Forwarded	72,000
,, ,, Actual Export	700
,, ,, Imports	5,000
,, ,, Speculation	300
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	189,000

London, 15th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 5/8 Dull
Bar Silver Spot—	35 ,,
Bar Gold—	109/2 Quiet

COPPER.

London, 15th June, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	£73 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£73 1/8
Tin Block	£164 1/2
Rents 3 per cent	—

LINSEED CALCUTTA June July Business done — 21 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 11th June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July, Qtd. £19

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, ££18 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED:—Tending lower.

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July £ 21l/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine Tendency easy June JulySellers £18 I/2

BORIA RAPESEED:—

June-July, sellers —

June July seller £9 3/4

COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered peton June July £20

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 16.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 345 and after touching Rs. 346 declined to Rs. 342½. It then again advanced to Rs. 343½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 342½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 342½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 343 and closed at Rs. 346.

Our market for ready cotton maintained yesterday steadier feeling and large business was done.

Our markets for ready and forward business are closed to-morrow owing to Parsi Holiday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 16th June 1921.

Fully Good Broach	July-August		343
,, ,,	Bengal	July	249
Fine Oomra	,,	,,	307
,, ,,		September	323 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

of G. Broach	July August,	...	343
Fully Good Bengal	July,	,,	246
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	306
,, ,,	September,		323

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	273	253	241
F.G. Oomra's No. 4	325	315	300
F.G. Central P. No. 1	355	345	330
M.G. Central P. No. 2	340	330	315
M.G. Broach	—	345	335
Southerns 7	—	—	365
			355
			340

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
Fcs. Demand	290
American Dollars	417
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	275 1/2
Japan	198
Singapore	180

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

16th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	102	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	103	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	102	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0

Japanese Copper Bars			—
Panch toks Joint		26	0 0
Copper English Bars		56	0 0
Brass-Bars		36	8 0
Lead		55	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th June 1921.

Cotton	14,569	Bales.
Wheat	8,170	Gwts
Linseed	450	,,
Rape, etc.	16	,,
Gingellyseed	970	,,
Poppyseed	257	,,
Groundnuts	1076	,,
Castorseed	499	,,
Rice	20,6[illegible]4	,,
Myrabollams	1430	,,
Cottonseed	6,346	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	2,302	,,
Juwar	193	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	393	,,
Bajra	798	,,
Coal	1,062	Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates

6 30 p. m. 16th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	6	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Vrai Cotton Seeds	60	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Sept.	10	2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	—		
Linseed Sept.	16	7	0
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		

A FORFEITED PAMPHLET.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 15.

The Madras Government have declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of a pamphlet in Malayalam purporting to be a translation made by Mr. K. V., Kunhunni Menon of a speech delivered in English by Mr. Mahomed Ali at Madras on April 2nd and published by Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary to the Kerala Provincial Conference and also all other documents containing copies of translation into other languages of the said speech or extracts from it in as much as the speech contains matter of a nature described in section 4(1) A and E of the Indian Press Act.

PROSECUTION OF SARDAR SINGH CAVEISHEUR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

Before Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, the case against Sardar Singh Caveisheur, Secretary, Sikh League, was resumed to-day. The Magistrate said that he would frame charge against the accused under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, the accused pleaded not guilty). He said that he would neither recall prosecution witness nor defend himself. The case stands adjourned for further prosecution evidence.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "FATEH."

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 14.

The District Magistrate has demanded from the "Fateh" a nationalist Urdu paper of Delhi, a further security of Rs. 1,000 to be deposited within ten days for having it is understood, published a certain objectionable article in connection with the Delhi Municipal elections.

ASHADI FAIR.

The following Press Communique, dated 15th June 1921, is published by Government of Bombay:—

As it has been brought to the notice of the Governor in Council that the Ashadi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in July next, and as there is no improvement in respect of rolling stock for dealing with the fair owing to the heavy ordinary traffic, it is hereby notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

H. E. th eViceroy granted an interview today to Dr. F. M. Mccarthy, M.L.A., and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar.

The weather conditions in Ceylon are practically unchanged though there has been slight rise in temperature. Persistent monsoon wind prevails.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SERVICES.

MR. NATRAJAN ON WOMAN'S POSITION.

Mr. K Natarajan in the course of a presidential address at the Mysore Civic and Social Progress Association said:—

A new consciousness has come to birth in the people's mind. Its chief manifestations so far have been, no doubt, a general restlessness and an attitude of more or less negative protest. But, even at so early a stage, it has shown itself possessed of constructive potentialities. This particularly illustrated by the high sense of responsibility evinced by various popular movements notably towards the oppressed and the depressed.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

For the masses through the length and breadth of the land, this new consciousness is embodied in flesh and blood in the person of Mahatma Gandhi. We here to-day are not concerned with the Mahatma's political views. Even in social question, some of his opinions are not by any means incontrovertible. Especially on caste, he has spoken and written in a way which has confused rather than clarified the public mind on the subject. His industrial ideals are frankly retrograde, and his educational pronouncements hide some precious grains of truth in a huge mass of innutritious chaff. On these and other matters of the deepest social import, the Mahatma's *dicta* have to be scrutinised, checked, amplified, corrected or altogether rejected by the statesman or reformer before taking action. But it would be a great mistake, and it is a great mistake, to under-rate or belittle the Mahatma's magnificent service to the cause of social progress because of the defects and divergences in his grasp of particular problems. We, in this Civic and and Social Progress Conference, cannot fail to appreciate at its true value, as an aid and stimulus to the great ends we have in view, the ideal of personal purity temperance and strenuous service in the cause of the poor, the lowly and the oppressed, which the Mahatma, by his lofty personal example even more than by his teachings, has so impressively set before us, nor to recognise with thankfulness the sense of self-reliance, self-respect and self-help which his propaganda among the workers in fields and factories is instilling into them.

The problem of the depressed classes has been brought a long distance towards its solution by the uncompromising resolve with which the Mahatma has girded his loins to do battle with the curse of "untouchability." That the abolition of "untouchability" is to day a main plank in the national movement, is entirely due to his personal effort and example. He has faced discord and disruption in his own intimate circle rather than yield a single inch in his claims on behalf of the "untouchables" to perfect equality in every respect with all other Hindus and Indians. In the other great national question of drink, the Mahatma's equally uncompromising attitude has already wrought marvellous results. Illiterate, depressed castes in several places have met and passed resolutions enjoining total abstinence from the accursed alcohol habit. Some of the ways in which they have punished breaches of the resolution are, no doubt, highly to be condemned, but the fact that such punishments can be inflicted at all seems to show that a strong public sentiment has been created, at least for the time being, against the drink evil which is a serious difficulty in the way of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes. The Mahatma's services in these two matters alone entitle him to the gratitude of all workers in the field of social and civic progress. But there is yet another service of the highest importance to our national solidarity, that stands to the Mahatma's credit. I mean, his magnificent contribution to the advancement of Hindu-Mahomedan unity. I have had occasion to differ sharply from some of the Mahatma's views on social and national questions, and I feel it all the more my privilege at this gathering, devoted to the advancement of social rectitude and good citizenship, to pay my humble tribute to the unparalleled splendour of his service in these momentous matters.

SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

I have referred to Mahatma Gandhi as the embodiment of the most prominent influence in the last three years, but there have been other movements and influences at work to spread sound social and civic ideas among the people. The spirit of social service in our young men—and women—was splendidly illustrated in the relief work during the great influenza epidemic of three years ago, in famines and floods, in assistance rendered at the important centres of pilgrimage, in educational and social work among the depressed classes. Social Service Leagues, Seva Samitis and various other types of voluntary organization such as Ambulance corps, are now a feature of youthful activity in many centres. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movement is a valuable addition to our social and civic forces. The pessimistic views that one hears sometimes expressed in regard to the tendencies of the younger generations have no foundation in fact. have taken every opportunity of repudiating them. Our young men and women, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian, have the true spirit of self-help and social service in them to a much greater extent than we had at their age or, for that matter, have now. Their outlook is far less coloured by caste and sectarian prejudices, and no one who sees the warm-hearted enthusiasm which they have for those whom they believe to be true patriots and disinterested leaders, can maintain that they are lacking in the spirit of reverence.

NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

Speaking of the movements for the education and emancipation of women, one is naturally led to think of the great Non-Brahmin movement which during the last three years has acquired so much mass and momentum in Southern India. The Hindu medievalists for some reason or other bracketed women and sudras together as disqualified to study the Vedic scriptures, and there is surely a deep significance in the fact that the Non-Brahmin movement so closely synchronises with the movement for the emancipation of women among us. It is well established that wherever a race or community regards the people among whom it lives as inferior to itself, it tends to deteriorate in respect of its conception of the place and purpose of women in society. The mind that begins by looking down upon one class of people acquires a habit looking down upon all who are in a position of dependence and, therefore, without the means of effective self-assertion. The self-sacrificing instincts and the economic dependence of women favours the short easy extension of the sentiment of caste or race superiority to the sphere of sex. It was so in slave-owning Greece and Rome, it was so in feudal Europe, in South America before the great Civil war which put an end to Negro servitude, and it is so, as remarked, if I remember, by Olive Schreiner, in South Africa at the present day. The Vedic Hindus had a high conception of women's position: they had no caste system such as we have now. The lower conception of women came when their descendants migrated to parts of the country with whose inhabitants they were not inclined to assimilate though they had to take wives from among them. Although this necessity ceased in course of time, the habit of mind bred of the consciousness of superiority over the surrounding people persisted, and tended to keep it alive. I strongly feel that the position of Indian women cannot be raised to the fullest height and maintained there permanently, until and unless the caste system, involving as it does the looking down upon some castes by others, disappears from our social system. These two items of social reform, namely, the elevation of women's position and the abolition of caste have always been closely linked together in my mind; and while it is inevitable that there should be differences of opinion as regards some superficial and temporary phases of the Non-Brahmin movement that are prominent at the present day, I welcome cordially the movement itself as calculated to provide in course of time the surest and most solid foundation for a healthy and progressive civic and social life among us

OUR CASTE SYSTEM.

What is wrong with our occupational castes is that it *obliges* every man to follow his ancestral vocation. A natural tendency is converted into a social compulsion, without any regard for exceptional individual aptitudes. David Livingstone, the great explorer and missionary, who changed the history of the African continent, began life at the age of ten as a piecing-boy in a spinning mill at Glasgow. In India, he would have lived and died a mill-hand. While we have erred on the one side, modern industrialism has erred on the other by leaving out altogether the factor of heredity. There seems, however, to be a current setting in Western thought in reaction against the belief in environment as the main influence moulding life. The stress laid on ethnic factors in the redistribution of frontiers in Europe is a striking proof of it. We, in India and the East generally, have overworked the principle of heredity. We have to give adequate weight to the influence of environment, and renounce once for all as a principle of social policy the sinister doctrine, "he that is filthy let him be filthy still." At the same time, we may take warning from the example of the West and, while adopting judicious reforms to remove the drawbacks of economic caste, we should be careful not to bring upon ourselves the heavier burden of socialism administered by a salaried bureaucracy. Civic progress to which is given the first place in the name and objects of this Association, provides the much-needed corrective to our conception of society as made up of hereditary castes. Civics, or the art and science of citizenship, is, as its name implies, a special necessity of city life. Really, however, the germ of the civic spirit is neighbourliness, and that is not a quality that is fostered in a great city which, as Bacon has said, is a great solitude. Moreover, the bulk of the population of our cities are immigrants from the villages, and they return to their villages not only when they are too old to work but as often as they can get or take a holiday. I am, of course, referring to Indian cities that are cities in the modern sense and not merely large villages or agglomerations of villages. It is a curious fact that, so far as I know and have been able to ascertain, there is no word in our vernaculars conveying the precise idea of what is connoted by "neighbourliness." There is plenty of the thing itself but that is mostly in places where neighbours are generally also people of the same caste. That a person who lives next to us, merely because he lives next to us, and not because he belongs to the same caste, stands in some social relation to us, involving obligations on our part as well his, this is what is implied in neighbourliness. The Jews of all communities have shown the greatest aptitude for city life; and I cannot help thinking that this may, in some measure, be due to the fact that their ancient law-giver when he wished to sum up for them the whole duty of man, did so by saying "love your *neighbour* as thyself." To the extent that we succeed in inculcating this idea in the minds of the people, over 80 per cent of whom live in villages, especially the little children in the primary schools, to that extent we shall lay truly and firmly the foundation of the quality on which alone can be raised a superstructure of high public spirit and patriotism. The propaganda and social service activities of this Association in the districts, among the masses, and in the schools, are, therefore, the most important part of its work. Cooperative societies whose benefits come directly home to the people are among the most effective means of popularising the civic spirit, and the fact that several such societies organised by this Association, Panchama members have been admitted as equal members, speaks much for its success. From this point of view, the utilisation of caste and communal institutions is rather a hindrance than a help, as emphasising and old existing prejudice. In several matters, however, the administrator must make the most he can of the material available to his hand, but I venture to suggest that, in all cases where it is thought expedient to recognise castes and communal divisions, whether electorates, town extensions or cooperative movements, there should always be provided a common or general venue to which those who have developed a civic spirit transcending caste and communal sentiments, may have resort. Otherwise, the free development of the true civic spirit is penalised, and is apt to be retarded.

POLITICS A REALITY.

Indian politics will become a reality only when it comes to recognise social reform as defined above as its pith and substance. Modern Governments and industrialists are apt to think more of developing coal and oil, iron and gold, forests and fisheries, than of the men and women who are the real and only wealth of a country. Education in what are called the 'humanities', is looked down upon in favour of the technical studies that enable matter to be converted into power and revenue as quickly as possible. It is the object of social reform to insist that in administration and in industry the first place shall be given to man, and that the greatest material gains are dearly bought if they involve any reduction in the health and happiness of human beings. The resolution of the National Social Conference was a first step to ensure recognition of this point of view in practical politics, and to impress upon the public mind that questions of constitutional reform are but means to the great end of social reform, which is the raising of the average of intelligence, efficiency, well-being and happiness in the country.

The goal of social reform is to ensure a perfect heredity and a perfect environment for every member of society. It is only thus that we shall be able to reduce the enormous social wastage, moral and material, in the shape of poverty, low vitality, disease, crime and vice which destroys soul with body. The field is vast and it is a matter of thankfulness that the number of workers is steadily increasing among us. Amongst the agencies to help in national reconstruction, this Association occupies a prominent place, and I wish, with all my heart, that it may live and prosper greatly under the fostering care of the ancient and royal House of Mysore.

A MAHAJIR'S EXPERIENCES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The detailed version of a story told by a returned Mahajir to the Peshawar correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" shows that disillusionment and hardship was the common lot of the unfortunate pilgrims wherever they remained whether in Afghanistan or attempted to continue their journey to Anatolia. The party in which this particular Mahajir was included were first robbed and then held prisoners by Turkomans and then they fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks. After helping the latter in the defence of Kirki against the Tukomans, they were sent to Baku and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were at length allowed to return to Afghanistan via Tashkent and Herat. The Bolsheviks were evidently very disgusted at the refusal of the Mahajirs to go to Enzeli front to fight against the British. This Mahajir thinks that what the Bolsheviks fear most is the spread of pan-Islamism. He also thinks that Indian revolutionaries a Tashkent are all impostors, who are making good living out of their dealing with the Bolshevik.

BY PAYING RS. 10 IN FOUR INSTALMENTS BE THE PROPRIETORS OF A FACTORY AND SERVE THE MOTHERLAND.

The political Independence of India depends on her industrial development by her own capital and by her own people. Indians can never achieve complete political independence until and unless they can produce their necessaries of life themselves in the country and thereby check the wealth of the poor motherland from being exploited by the foreigners. For every country financial independence and wealth are the two essential parts of political independence.

For the fulfilment of the above theories practically in a particular line and having regard to the immense profit that the foreign sugar manufacturers have been making during the last few years causing thereby great hardship to the poor sons of the Motherland due to dearness of sugar, some of the servants of the Motherland have registered a Company by the name of the East Bengal Sugar Mills Ltd. under the Indian Companies Act, in order to cultivate sugar, cane on the evergreen and fertile soil of Bengal and therefrom to manufacture sugar on modern methods by modern appliances. One of the Directors of the above company is Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, servant of the Motherland. The present capital of the company is 6,00,000 divided into 60,000 shares. The price of each share has been fixed at Rs. 10 so that both the poor and the rich may be the proprietors of the factory. Out of Rs. 10, Rs. 2 shall have to be paid with the application Rs. 8 on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5 in two equal instalments of Rs. 2-8 each. No big work can be achieved, if ten people do not co-operate together and work for it. For this reason the success of this big enterprise depends on the co-operation of you gentlemen. Therefore all gentlemen should at once purchase shares of this Company, otherwise the price of these shares will be three or four time more after a few days and you shall have to repent. Please get the prospectus and application form of the above Company at once from the address below and be the proprietor of the factory and thereby oblige us and the Motherland more particularly.

Agents for selling shares of this concern are wanted from every nook and corner of India on a remuneration ranging from 6 to 10 per cent in proportion to the work. Able and competent men may apply with references to.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

CHANGES IN THE TESTMATCH TEAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

Haig, Tennyson and Dipper are replacing Mead, Hearne and Fry in the English Test Team. The Australians are omitting Ryder, Oldfield, Mayne and Colling.

ATTENDANCE IN SECOND TEST MATCH.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 16.

Lords to-day was besieged by crowds unequalled in the history of the cricket public. The gates were closed before the match commenced and thousands were turned away. Among the strugglers for admission were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Hughes, Australian Premier. Before the arrival of His Majesty the King at noon the police had experienced the utmost difficulty in making a way for the Royal Car. An hour and a half after the start the ticket-holders were still lined up waiting to crush through the narrow reserved gate and hundreds of non-ticket-holders outside the other gates were waiting the chance of a vacant seat later in the day.

SECOND TEST MATCH-

ENGLAND'S POOR PERFORMANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 11.

England is indeed in a poor way! The show in the Second Test Match was worse than on the first day at Nottingham. The weather is apparently settled. Australia is expected to put up a very big total. Bardsley who was slightly lame scored well all round the wicket crisply and generally attractively, though towards the end he showed anxiety. He should have been caught by Parkin, who was one foot down the pitch after bowling, but he ran too far and nearly caught the ball when coming down, but missed after touching the ball with the tips of his fingers.

Pellew was dashing, Macartney appeared to be a fixture, playing wonderfully with feet almost twinkling. But for the Wolley-Douglas partnership England would have been in a very sorry plight. If Wolley only batted as a Test batsman the total would have been good as at Lord's fifty years ago, but on a beautiful wicket to-day he was horribly disappointing. Woolley was most unfortunate in not reaching hundred. England has never done so before in a Test Match except at Sydney in 1912. It was a sporting innings and a trying one seeing that man after man was dismissed cheaply I am sure English cricket is not so behind by many years. It may take five years to recover. It is not understandable why Tennyson should be preferable to Holmes. Evans is worth an international place.

Even Douglas was a long way behind former English captains like Reggie, Foster, Jackson Maclaren. But England has better all round men at the present day. It is difficulty to find anything wrong with the day's cricket, except from England's point of view. Australian fielding really eclipsed England's though the latter generally speaking were sound. Pellow whether as cover or outfield gave thrills. doing running, picking and throwing at the same time.

Often it was marvellous real object lesson. Englishmen have in Hendren an excellent, longfield but have not men in close positions. Hobbs was missed exceedingly at cover and also in batting. There are no fast bowlers in England. The bowlers are all of the same calibre, even Gregory and Macdonald. The latter adapted himself to conditions amazingly. Armstrong was content when one end was getting wickets. Mailey had thirty-three runs off him before taking the first wicket. Twenty-six balls accounted for four wickets and twenty two runs. Mailey however is not a good bowler. He was so erratic but at times he was tremendously effective, especially against inexperienced batsmen.

TENNIS AT BECKENHAM.

RESULTS OF THE TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 16.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles at Beckenham, Jacob and Miss Shepherd won their match.

In the fourth round of the Ladies Doubles, Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Beamish beat Mrs. Gracey and Miss Hogarth 6/0, 6/1

In the fourth round of the Men's Singles Jacob beat Hunter 6/1, 6/2. Barrett beat Fyzee 7/., 7/5. Jacob is the only oversea player remaining in the tournament and he plays Gordon Lowe in the semi-finals in which also Barrett will oppose Kingscote.

In the Fourth Round of the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Peacock survived. In the Third Round of the Men's Doubles Heatley and Major Hartwell lost the match.

In the semi-finals of the Men's Singles at Beckenham Jacob beat Gordon Lowe 2/6, 9/7, 6/1. Kingscote beat Roper-Barrett 6/3, 6/2.

In the Ladies Singles Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Peacock 6/1, 4/6, 7/5 after a splendid struggle

In the third round of the Doubles Deane and Jacob scratched. In the semi finals of the Men's Doubles Roper-Barrett and Norton beat Kingscote and Hillyard 4/6, 6/4, 6/0.

In semi-finals of Ladies' Doubles Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock won their match.

In the third round of the Mixed Doubles Jacob and Miss Shepherd beat Hartwell and Miss McKane 3/6, 6/2, 6/3.

KEMT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

In the final of the singles in the Kent Tennis Championship at Beckenham, Kingscote beat Jacob 6—4, 6—0, 6—'.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

ABE MITCHELL WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

In the thousand Guineas Professional Golf Tournament at Gleneagles, Perthshire, ten Americans were eliminated in the early stages. Abe Mitchell beat the Australian Kirkwood, in the final.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

ARNST BEATS MANNAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

Blenheim (New Zealand).—The world's Sculling Championship on the Waisan River resulted in Arnst easily defeating Mannan by three lengths in 22 minutes 38 seconds.

POPPY-GROWING IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT'S MANDATE TO PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 16.

Reuter is informed that the President of China promulgated on May 31st a mandate again instructing the provincial authorities and people to prosecute the task of opium suppression to the utmost. Promotion or reduction in rank of officials will depend upon their zeal or slackness in dealing with the cultivation, distribution and consumrtion of the drug. Those indifferent to it will also be condignly punished. In view of the report of recrudescence of poppy-groring in a few provinces a special High Commissioner will soon be appointed to tour the provinces and ascertain the truth.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PETER DAWSON.

Peter Dawson has at last come to Bombay and opened his season at the Excelsior Theatre last night. The house at least the orchestra stalls were almost full, because people wanted to hear England's greatest baritone. Miss Winifred Small and Dorothy Treseder opened the entertainment with Rondo from Ireland's Senata in D. Minor. Miss Winifred Small is a fine violinist, and it is an artistic pleasure to see her delicate fingers run over the strings of her instrument. Miss Treseder, is a pianist of fair promise. Then came Mr. Dawson to sing the "Prologue" to Pagliacci by Leoncavallo. We found much strength and even resonance in his voice. But his appearance was very disappointing. Small and thick-set, he looked more like a pugilist than a renowned singer. And we could not help feeling that somehow there was a lack of distinction in his voice, appearance and gestures. Mr. Selwyn Driver was most entertaining with his large fund of anecdotes, and his manner of narrating them. Miss Treseder executed Chopin's 'Nocturne' F. Sharp Major with great feeling. Mr. Dawson was at his best last night when singing the Cowboy ballads. It was an entertainment worth going to see and hear on the whole.

COORLA SPG. & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Fortyninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presided. The annual Report and the Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921 were adopted. In the course of the Report it was stated that the net profits for the year including the balance brought forward from the last account amount to Rs. 15,88,803-8-6, out of which, an interim Dividend of Rs. 200 per share was paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,28,803-8-6, which your Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To the payment of final dividend at Rs. 350 per share Rs. 4,55 000; to the Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; to the Depreciation of Machinery Fund Rs. 4,50,000; to the Provision of Income tax and Super tax Rs. 1,50,000; Carry forward Rs. 73,803-8-6; total Rs. 13,28,803-8-6.

Messrs. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Kikabhai Premchand were asked to join the Board their appointment was duty confirmed. Two of the Directors, Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and H. M. Mehta, was he retired by rotation were reelected.

PICKETING AT DADAR.

Picketing commenced at Dadar on 2nd June and is progressing very nicely. Till now it has extended itself over about 12 to 15 shops and covers a wide area, and more volunteers are forthcoming. The sale in the picketing area has considerably diminished and the usual quarrels and scuffles in the quarters of the drinking people is hardly heard of. The volunteers services are much appreciated by the people. The police so far are quite neutral over this picketing, but this neutrality perhaps encourages the shop-owners to infringe the liquor rules, in as much complaints about the liquor being sold by bottles outside, liquor being sold after time, by back windows or other conveniences, and to small children below 14, etc., are touring in from volunteers. It is up to the police to see that the law is strictly kept. The Congress Committee, in a public meeting recently held, has rightly passed a comprehensive resolution, asking the Bombay Municipality to forthwith stop the liquor traffic under its jurisdiction, asking the liquorshop owners to try to get a refund of the loss on sale, and to view sympathetically this movement, as movement is not necessarily against them, but against all the merchants dealing in foreign things and requesting the general public to help the movement, to refrain from drinking and to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

There will be a procession of picketing Volunteers on Sunday the 19th instant from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. SUKHIA CREATES A SCENE.

"MERE CHAFF" AND PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The Municipal Corporation met again yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, after a month's holiday with the prospect of heavy work before it. The agenda for May is not yet gone through and the one for June is a very lengthy one.

The Corporation forwarded Dr. Sathaye's letter suggesting the extension of foot overbridge to a Committee; the letter from Mr. J. G. Nensey asking that the Charkha should be introduced into Girl's Schools was forwarded to the Schools Committee for disposal.

Most of the time of the Corporation was occupied in rather a heated discussion created by a side remark of Dr. Sukhia that Mr. Dumasia should go to the Tata Bank meeting and create "hooliganism" there. The President said he had not heard the remark, while other members who were sitting at a greater distance said they had heard same. After a great deal of wordy warfare, Mr. Dumasia agreed to pass over the remarks, although he protested in the name of the dignity of the Corporation against such "cowardly" attacks.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, suggesting that the "Railway overbridges at Charni Road, at the end of Princess Street should be extended to the footpath on the eastern side of Queen's Road and that if such extensions cannot be made underground passages should be constructed at these four dangerous points of crossing the Road and that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities should be requested to open out the overbridges at the Charni Road and Marine Lines Railway Stations in the adjacent gardens for the convenience of people wishing to go on the sea face directly."

Mr. N. M. Joshi in moving, that the letter be forwarded to the Road Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner, said it was a very useful suggestion made by Dr. Sathaye.

The motion was carried.

CHARKHA IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

On the motion of Dr. M. B. Velkar, the Corporation forwarded a letter to the School's Committee for disposal from Mr. J. G. Nensey and other brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange stating that the time had arrived for introducing spinning wheel classes in the Municipal Primary Schools for girls and that the Corporation should take steps accordingly. Dr. Velker thought it was a useful craft for the girls to learn and he hoped the Schools Committee would take the necessary steps.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded, and the motion was adopted.

PATHANS ON PLAYGROUND.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. H. C. Ghiara stating that the Gowalia Tank site was intended for the re creation of young children who could not go very far away from their houses and that it was unreasonable to allow grown up persons to play football and cricket there; that his girl was hit by a ball, and that the site should be reserved for cricket only.

There was another letter from Mr. Ghiara stating that instead of the evil complained of by him being remedied it had been augmented by the posting of Pathans at the entrances who stopped people, especially young children from entering the maidan; that the space was public and that neither the President nor the Commissioner had any right to allocate it to any particular class of people. He called upon the President to have the Pathans removed immediately and adding that if that was not done he would take steps as he might be advised.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that the letter be refered to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded and objected to the employment of a Pathan on the site, who was a sort of terror to little children and ayahs.

The Commissioner said a Pathan was engaged because it was found impossible to prevent ruffians from interfering with children playing there. Ex-Maratha soldiers who were employed for the work were not useful.

Dr. Sukhia said it was putting a premium on hooliganism to employ the Pathans on a playground which was used by children accompanied by ayahs. The Pathans were a bad lot of people and were altogether not fit people to be employed for these purposes. He suggested the employment of an ordinary watchman.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the previous speaker was not justified in saying that a Pathan was employed to annoy people. He had, however, not heard the previous portions of Dr. Sukhia's speech.

Dr. Sukhia said he had never said that and that it was a false statement to make.

Mr. Dumasia said he could easily afford to ignore Dr. Sukhia and not take notice of his remarks.

"OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS."

Dr. Sukhia said that Mr. Dumasia might as well go to the Tata Bank making and creating scenes of hooliganism there.

Mr. Dumasia strongly protested against these words and he asked the President to call upon Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his unparliamentary remarks which were unworthy of a gentleman and a member of the Corporation. It was a scandalous thing that a member of the Corporation should be allowed to be insulted by another member in this way. It also involved the dignity of the whole Corporation.

The President said he could not ask Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the remarks, as he had not heard them.

Mr. Dumasia said it was impossible the President could get out of the difficulty in that way. (Cries of "order, order").

The President and Dr. Nariman said they had not heard the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Dumasia suggested that the President should ask Dr. Sukhia whether the remarks were made by him or not. Dr. Sukhia would admit, as a gentleman, that he did make the objectionable remarks.

"OFFENSIVE BUT NOT DEFAMATORY."

Mr. H. P. Mody said the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia were made privately and not in the course of the debate. They might be offensive but not defamatory and the aggrieved party might take any action in any place he liked. He did not think the President could take any action in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked whether a member could make an offensive remark against another member in that way.

Mr. Dumasia asked the President whether his ruling was that a member could with impunity insult another member in the way Dr. Sukhia had done to him.

The President said he had not heard the remarks.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said they had heard them and Dr. Sukhia should be asked to withdraw them.

The President said he had not heard them and he had already given his ruling.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said if they went taking notice of all such private remarks, he did not know where they would all be.

The President said he had already given his ruling that he had not heard the remarks, and that he could not take any notice of them.

Mr. Dumasia asked that the sense of the Corporation shoud be taken whether Dr. Sukhia had made the remarks. He hoped as a gentleman Dr. Sukhia would come forward and say whether he had made the remarks. He thought it was cowardly to take protection under the President's ruling, that the remarks were not heard by him. It was a scandalous thing to use such remarks against another member of the Corporation.

The President said he had not heard the remarks.

Mr. Dumasia: Do you mean to say that I am telling a lie?

The President: I don't say that.

Mr. Dumasia said it was the duty of the President to defend a member against such attacks, but he had allowed such remarks to be made with impunity.

"MERE CHAFF!"

Dr. Sukhia said there was no necessity for so much froth and foaming. He had never got up from his chair and he did not make the remarks publicly. He had only chaffed privately.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said they had all heard the remarks.

Dr. Sukhia said he could not help if they had sharp ears. He was sorry if they could make no difference between serious talk and mere chaff.

Mr. Dumasia said for the sake of the dignity of the Corporation he would pass over the remarks.

The motion was adopted.

BREACH OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then moved:

'That several complaints having been received that prosecutions under certain Sections of the Municipal Act and particularly for committing a nuisance detrimental to the health of the City have not had the desired effect, the Corporation are of opinion (a) that rigorous action should be taken and deterent punishment pressed for, and (b) that in cases in which convictions have been obtained but a breach of the law still continues action should promptly be taken under Section 472 of the Act with instructions to place all facts of the cases clearly before the presiding Magistrate.

That the Commissioner be requested to communicate the above resolution to all Municipal Officers concerned.

'T. That the Commissioner be requested to report how many prosecutions have taken place under the 231, 232, 233A, 248, 249, 249A, 250, 257, 258, 305, 312, 313, 315, 322, 354, 358, 372, 375, 377 380, 381, 381A, 390, 394, 405, and 425 Sections of the Municipal Act during the year ending 15th June 1921 and how many prosecutions under Section 472 of the Act with the result of each prosecuion.'

Mr. Marzban added a rider at the end of the first para "and report if any sections of the Act require amending to secure more effective action being taken under the sections."

To this Mr. R. B. Mantri moved an amendment referring the whole matter to a Committee for their report.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT VILE PARLE.

On Sunday the 19th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Mahatma Gandhi will pay a visit to Vile Parle. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mohamad Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel and others are expected. Rs. 9,500 have been collected and much more is expected.

In order to have proper management different committees are appointed for the public coming from Bombay; starting from Marine Lines at 6-3, 6-38, 6-53, and 7-13 (S.T.).

ALLEGED BRECH OF TRUST,

Mr. G. S. Billimoria, Assistant Shroff of the International Bank reports criminal breach of trust in respect of four currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. From inquiries, it appears that the notes were handed over to a typist named P. S. Pariab on the 11th of May. The typist is on leave since the 6th of June and his address is not known to the Bank. Further inquiries in the matter are being instituted by the police.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Thursday, June 16

Mr. M. J. Giles, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. Sheehy to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. M. J. Giles, on leave.

Mr. R. N. Godbole, Acting Mamlatdar of Shahapur and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, is granted privilege leave on full pay for twenty-seven days.

Mr. Dattatraya Vinayak Deshmukh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon (on deputation to Yeola), to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, during the absence of Mr. Gupte on privilege leave.

Mr. R. T. Barker was appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Superintendent in charge of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to act as Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, with effect from the 23rd April 1921, during the absence of Mr. D. MacDonald on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return to duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. G. Ray, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Hormasji Jamsedji Antia to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Thana District.

Mr. Stephen Calrocoressi is appointed to be Honorary Aidede-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 1st June 1921.

Messrs. G. S. Cameron and W. Kirby, Junior Inspectors of Mines in India, to be Inspectors of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

Messrs. Pirozshah Jehangir Ghandy, B.A., and Jehangir Ardeshir Rustomjee Cama, M.A., LL.B., as probationers under the Bombay Civil Service Rules and to place them under the orders of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Belgaum, respectively.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer Ahmedabad, vice M. A. Master, I. C. S.

Mr. A Master, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I. C. S.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. K. G. Dhandarphale, reverting.

The appointment of Mr. S. A. C. Green, I. C. S. as Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Mirpur, Sakro, Ghorabari and Tata Talukas of the Karachi District is extended.

Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Sir Claude H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from 11th December 1920.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, with effect from 11th April 1921.

Khan Saheb Jahangir Dhanjibhai Buxy to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Gunvantrai H. Desai to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

Mr. D. A. Shah to act as Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, N.D., vice Rao Saheb G. H. Desai.

Lala Kairbiya Lal to be an Assistant Engineer in the Mechanical Section in No. IV Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily, with effect from 4th June 1921.

Mr. J. A. Menezes to be an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, temporarily, with effect from 1st June 1921.

Mr. Keshavlal Harshadrai Dhruva to be temporary Lecturer in Gujarati at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narsingrao Bhalanath Divatia to be temporary Lecturer in Gujarati at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. Gurunath Venkatesh Kittur, Head Master, Thana High School, reverted:—

Mr. Vasudeo Narayan Nabar, Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, and Acting Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, to be Head Master, B. J. High School, Thana, on Rs. 200 but to continue to do duty as Head Master of the Northcote High School, Sholapur.

Mr. Mahadeo Sabaji Tirodkar, Assistant Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, and Acting Head Master, B. J. High School, Thana, to continue as Acting Head Master of the B. J. High School, Thana, vice Mr. Casudeo Narayan Nabar, pending further orders.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. B. U. T. Storrs, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was good rain during the week in parts of Surat, Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing which has been commenced in some parts. The supply of iodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Kolaba, Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in part of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Bijapur and Belgaum where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.
Sind 66 to 75, Gujarat 52 to 74, Konkan 20 to 53, Deccan 58 to 79, Karnatak 57 to 72.

A CORRECTION.

In our yesterday's leading article on "The Fisheries Department," the sentence at the bottom of the first column of the article, which appeared as "Some of these questions are answered by Mr. Bell." should have read as "None of these questions are answered by Mr. Bell." The Printer's Devil was solely responsible for the prank.

CHRISTIAN REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
SIMLA, June 15.

It is understood that a deputation of the Indian Christians will shortly come up to Simla to wait on the Punjab Government with a prayer to consider the question of special representation for them in Districts Boards and Municipalities.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Fredrick Burton Pendarves Lory, being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. J. G. Cove, C.I.E., resigned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
Banks closed: Zarthost-no-Dis[illegible]
SATURDAY, June 18.
The s.s. Malwa with the English mail at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMIN S.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 50
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 25
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrences.

NARAINA RAO—At Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, on the 16th June, 1921, after brief illness, aged 59, Hattiangadi Naraina Rao (B.A., B.L.). Deeply mourned by his widow, relatives and friends.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

Both wires to Colombo are now right.

G. I. P. RAILWAY BAND.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Rofal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ISLAM'S SERVICES TO ASIA.

Under the auspices of the "Anjuman-i-Khuddam-ulmuslimin" a lecture will be delivered by Hazrat Muslim Velloori on the above subject to-day at 9 p.m. (B.T.) on the Dadar Mosque-Yard.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the council of management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the committee 4/18, Khandkea Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kashu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 14th June.

The mail steamer Caledonia which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 11th instant.

LORD ZOROASTER DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsis will celebrate the Anniversary Day of their Prophet Zoroaster at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dastur Minocherji Jamaspji will preside. The meeting is open for the Parsis only.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Committee will be held at 9 p.m. to-night the hall of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi, to express the deep sense of loss sustained by the community in the death of Mr. H. Narain Rao, B.A., B.L., and to convey the condolences of the community to the family of the deceased.

THE BOMBAY CINEMA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the Bombay Office of Madan Theatres Limited in the Excelsior Theatre, at 3-30 p.m. on the 16th instant of the Members of the Cinema Business of Bombay. The following gentlemen were present:—

Messrs. James McGrath, Lotia, Chunilal, Nuserwanji, Rustom Broacha, Ardeshir, Abdulla Esufalli, B. J. Dubash, Hate, Adarji and others, when it was proposed that a body be formed called the Bombay Cinema Trades Association, for the protection of Cinema interests in Bombay and the Bombay Presidency.

It was proposed that a General Meeting be called at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th July, 1921 to draft rules and a constitution for the proper working of the above association; also to elect a President, other office bearers and a Secretary.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following Scholarships for Higher Education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries in the prescribed form of the Anjuman before the 30th instant:—

5 Prof. Mirza Hairat scholarships (Arts), each of Rs. 10 p.m.

2 Sir Currimbhoy E. Bt. scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 p.m.

1 Kazi Kabiruddin scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 per mensem.

1 Sir Rasoolkhanji scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 per mensem.

2 Haji Haroon Siddik scholarship (Science) each of Rs. 15 per mensem.

1 Haji Suleman A. Wahed scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani, scholarship (for Kaira or Broach [illegible] per mensem.

CRUSHED [illegible]

At the Coron[illegible] held an inque[illegible] ram Humat[illegible] was sitting [illegible] was proce[illegible] day whe[illegible] from t[illegible] with t[illegible] a je[illegible] on [illegible] h[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 17, 1921.

ASIATIC UNITY.

We do not suppose that there were a thousand Englishmen who took part in the Great War who were aware of taking part in a crusade of Christianity against Islam—which means of Europe against Asia since the Islamic Power remained the only bulwark of Asia against Europe, Japan, being un-Asiatic and even ultra-European and "Satanic" in her policy. But now it is apparent to all thinkers that this idea of a crusade against Islam lay at the root of British, as distinct from Allied, policy. The thing has been openly, even boastfully, confessed by Mr. Lloyd George who, on more than one occasion, has employed the very word "crusade" emphatically to characterise Great Britain's military operations against Turkey. If anything in that small, clever person can be judged sincere, it is the prejudices which remain from the impressions of non-conformist training of which execration of the Muslim was a part, and the East which is a lover even of perverse sincerity would not object to him or England (for which, alas! he stands) on that account, if it were not for the lies which England told to Eastern peoples, in order to prevent their realising the real object of the war. If England fought for Christianity against Islam, she should have said so, should have let the Muslims of her Empire know what the intention was so that a straight fight could be fought out under Allah's judgment. She should certainly not have told her Muslim peoples again and again in earnest reassuring tones, that no religious issue whatsoever was involved and that there was absolutely no intention on her part to abase Islam, or to enslave the Muslim people.

Here, again, we see how the East and West are at cross-purposes; for Europe has eschewed the very notion of religion as a guide for every act of men and nations which appears to Asia a necessity [illegible] God rules the world. No individual [illegible] empire can escape the law of nature which includes decay, decrepitude and death. And it horrifies the Asiatic to see men in high position braving the wrath of Allah as it seems to them. The present writer will always remember the reception accorded to a certain utterance of Mr. Llyod George by a gathering of Asiatics in London. It was one Friday in the little masjid at the London Muslim House. The whole Muslim world had been electrified by Mr. Lloyd George's speech upon the vote of thanks to General Allenby for his services. The preacher in his sermon read a portion of the speech, referring to the war in Palestine as the last and greatest *crusade* and saying that that which the armies of Christendom had tried in vain to achieve Gen. Allenby had achieved "and achieved finally." The present writer will never forget the curious noise—half chuckle and half groan—emitted by the congregation after that word "finally." It meant that the man who could say that was in the opinion of the Muslim audience quite past praying for; Allah alone could deal with him thenceforth. Proof of atheism always affects the East in that way, as something monstrous, stupid, barely credible, and that word "finally" is proof of atheism. The Crusaders were in Palestine for nearly two centuries. Gen. Allenby had been there for a few months. Yet he had achieved what they had failed to achieve and had achieved it finally! God alone has power to speak that word on such a matter.

Earnest agnosticism—as the term is understood in Europe—is much respected in the East. The "agnostic"—earnest "seeker after truth"—is welcome in Islam, which allows free thought so long as it is reverent, and forbids those impertinent definitions of the Indefinable which drive the earnest seeker after truth out of the Christian churches. To the mind of Asia it appears that the only really religious men of Europe at the present day are the agnostics. But an atheist, professing strict religion hypocritically—a Psalm-singing atheist—is for the East a horrible phenomenon certain to bring calamity upon the race which tolerates it. And the attitude of a man, who preaches in chapels, is fond of sentimental hymns, and yet is capable of saying that a human being has achieved a final victory, seems to us all a danger—no less than a disgrace—to the people which maintains him in the highest honour. All Asia—uncorrupted—has this feeling, or, as we prefer to call it, unobscured perception, of the perishable nature of man's work and its subservience. A Hindu, no less than a Muslim audience, would have snorted its derision of Lloyd George's "finally" which means that in the movement to destroy the evil in the present government, the ground of Hindu-Muslim unity—and more than that of Asiatic unity—is something firmer and more deeply-rooted than a mere temporary community of interests and the rest of Europe will take part with Asia, when the issue becomes clear—religion against irreligion—and the goal appears in sight—complete Theocracy. In such a contest, those who fight upon the side of righteousness must keep a guard upon themselves that nothing evil or dishonourable in their conduct may appear to give a handle of reproach to enemies. Particularly the Muslims, with their fighting instincts and traditinos, must exercise tremendous self-restraint, for this is a case where violence will wreck the cause by bringing shame on it. Lenin may talk of liberating Asia by the force of arms but Mahatma Gandhi, we believe, has found a better way, by liberating England from a baneful influence and so making for world-peace instead of world-war.

ALLIED "NEUTRALITY!"

Have the Allies, and especially the British, given the go-by to the policy of strict neutrality, which they assured the world a few weeks ago they would maintain in regard to Constantinople and the Dardanelles? If they have not—for we have not heard of such abandonment—how comes it that a Greek warship is allowed to pass through the Dardanelles and bombard Eregli, the Kastamuni port? The Greek warships are also reported to be blockading the Kemalist ports on the Black Sea. If this be a fact, it can only mean that the Allies are deliberately conniving at the violation of their own solemn pledge. If the Allies have resolved to abandon neutrality or have actually departed therefrom it would be a different matter. But, unless they wish to stand before the world as self-confessedly dishonest people, who from the beginning never meant to keep their word, they cannot reconcile their present attitude to the pledges so solemnly given only a few weeks ago. The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing in mail week said that the sudden pro-Greek tone in the local French Press supported the rumour that following the separate Italian agreement with the Kemalists, French Near Eastern policy had changed again. "Combined Anglo-French action in favour of Greece, coupled with internal political changes in the latter country," the correspondent added "is, perhaps, possible, but such a virtual breach between Italy and the Allies over the Eastern question would again postpone the possibility of a peaceful and durable settlement here by encouraging the war spirit of both belligerents." Since then, we have seen that Italy has withdrawn her forces and we have heard, of course, the threat of a change of front and rattle of sabres, but since so far no definite announcement has been made of the actual abandonment of the policy of neutrality, we can only believe that the Allied convevance of the breach of neutrality by the Greeks is not deliberate at least on the part of His Majesty's Government. Whatever the facts His Majesty's Government owe it to the world and the Indian Moslem world in particular to clear the mystery and their own conduct in it. By the way, why are the Indian public being kept in the dark by Reuter's agency regarding the developments in the Near East, which the agency must be fully aware are being watched with the greatest interest and anxiety by Indian Muslims and the Indian public? How does it happen that India learns of the Greek bombardment of Eregli not directly but through the protest of the Constantinople Government?

Notes of the Day.

The Tragedy of the Empire.

In General Smuts' scheme of British Commonwealth India has evidently no place. Though, in his interview with Reuter's representative, the South African statesman dilates at length on the problems facing his country and their bearings on the future of the Empire, the "Asiatic menace" of which one has been hearing so much all these years and which seems still to exercise the minds of South African people is never referred to by him. On the other hand, he seems to be genuinely concerned about the Boer Secessionist movement, which, according to him, is not yet finally killed. He even prophesies that this movement is "unlikely to remain confined there unless the rights of the Dominions' equal nationhood and Statehood were recognised in the clearest constitutional form without delay." By Dominions, of course, Gen. Smuts means only the "Self-Governing" Dominions of the Whites, among which India is not included. He does not yet realise that the secessionist movement will surely take root in India as a direct result of the policy of these White Dominions of denying to Indians the very rights of "equal nationhood and statehood" which he is anxious to see conferred on some of the less advanced Dominions. The secession of South Africa from the Empire will not seal the doom of the latter, while even Gen. Smuts must admit India's secession will undoubtedly do so. But present-day Imperial "Statesmen" have not the vision to see this truth and that is the tragedy of the Empire to-day.

A Cooperator on Section 144

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.L.A., of Nagpur is a good student of law. He is also the author of some useful legal publications, which though not distinguished for any striking originality, reveal a close study of law and laborious research. In politics, he has only recently been to the fore and is a staunch cooperator with the Government. He cannot, therefore, be charged with the sins (in the official phraseology) of the non-cooperators. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, he referred to the "free use of section 144, Cr. P. C. by the Government" and said that "the section was never enacted to suppress political agitation" and "that it is not right to use it for that purpose." And yet the Government have freely applied that section not only against laymen, but also against some distinguished lawyer-politicians, conscious of their own omnipotence and also of the fact that the Congress has not yet given the mandate for any civil disobedience. Otherwise, there should have been long before this, a severe test of the wisdom of the course which the Government have pursued. So far as the Assembly is concerned, of which Dr. Gour is a member, he says that that body approved of the action of Government to suppress riots and rowdyism and did not give them a *carte blanche* to suppress *bona fide* political agitation, by which, we presume he means the non-violent non-cooperation movement. Dr. Gour is wrong to assume that the first force of the movement has spent itself because of the action of Government. On the contrary there is ample evidence to show that in spite of the misuse of power by Government, the movement has gained considerably more in strength and the reactionary policy of Government, instead of killing it, has helped its exuberant growth. Dr. Gour may not like to admit as much but the fact is there all the same. Be that as it may Dr. Gour seems to think that the Assembly will be able to check the reactionary career of Government. But the past session has already proved that the hope is chimerical. To thwart the unrighteous ambition of Government, the country has long ceased to look to the Legislative Councils but it has confidence in the new spirit and the moral strength of the people themselves.

Late Mr. Narayan Rao.

We extremely regret to announce the death which took place at Gamdevi early yesterday morning, after a brief illness, of Mr. H. Narain Rao, B.A., B.L., ex-Editor of "The Indian Spectator" and "East and West." Mr. Narain Rao was operated upon for carbuncle on Sunday last and since then his pulse had been getting weaker and weaker and he passed away yesterday at the age of 59. Mr. Narain Rao who belonged to the Canara Saraswat Community began his career, after graduation, as a Professor in the Government College, Mangalore. After a few years he left for Madras, where he passed the B.L. Examination and practised for a time. He then drifted to Bombay, where he came under the notice of the late Mr. Malabari, and assisted him in the editing of "The Indian Spectator," and "East and West," both owned by Mr. Malabari. Later, Mr. Rao was entrusted with the sole charge of both these journals, as Mr. Malabari's political activities and tours absorbed all his time. Both the journals were conducted in the best traditions of journalism and exercised an immense power on the politics of the day. Mr. Rao's wide culture and wider human sympathies, his intimate knowledge of constitutional law and current movements, his keen sense of humour, combined with an ever unruffled temperament and a style, chaste, clear and incisive, made his writings always delightful reading. Soon after the death of Mr. Malabari the "Spectator" ceased publication and the "East and West" was transferred to Simla. Since then Mr. Rao had been leading a retired life. He was a conservative in politics, though not of the violent type. He was more of a cynic than an iconoclast. In social and religious matters, he was a reformer and was a member of the Prarthana Samaj. "Plain living and high thinking" appeared to be his motto and all who came in contact with him were impressed with his utter simplicity of nature and his deep piety. For the last two years he had been a regular contributor to the literary columns of this journal. His death is a distinct loss to Indian journalism.

Good Riddance.

Few would shed tears over the untimely end of the Bengal Publicity Bureau. On the other hand, every sane man would devoutly hope that the event would be the precursor of the exit, sooner or later, of the four or five contemporaries which are pursuing their questionable vocation, more often than not to the disgust of everybody and little credit to either themselves or their official patrons. We do not mean to say that there is no need of publicity for official views and actions, but such had better be left to be done by the public newspapers alone as in other civilised countries rather than by subservient and none too scrupulous paid agencies. The public of India are sufficiently enlightened to need being fed on patent mental foods, which, in many cases, have proved to be as great "frauds" as some of the patented foods of the medicinal variety with which the market is flooded. The official publicity bureaus, even during their brief existence, have done more to discredit the bureaucracy than many of their questionable deeds themselves. If the authorities in other provinces are wise in their generation they would take the earliest steps to wind up their "publicity" businesses in the commendable manner of Bengal. And the beginning should be made with the Central Publicity Bureau.

(Continued from column 6)

Protector of Islam to-day? Then how on earth, can you go to war against Kemal Pasha and yet hood-wink the Islamic World?

(l) Is not the Middle East inflamed?

(m) Will not any action against Kemal Pasha lead to another war in the Middle East?

BRITAIN, PRAY BEWARE.

Britain, with your own isles in disorder, with your own Colonies self-seeking, with India in unrest, with Egypt in opposition, with Germany and Russia so hostile, and with the whole Islamic world enraged, and ranged against you, Britain, do not launch yourself against the Angora Government. It is unjust, injudicious, nay highly detrimental to your Power and Possessions in the East! Britain, Beware! Pour Capitalist, Imperialist Government lands you in trouble! Curzon and Milner, Churchill and Lloyd George lead you to the brink of a precipe! Don't go to War against Angora! You will ever regret it! Will not the great Gandhiji sound a note of warning?

Britain, please note, that

(1) Unless Thrace and Smyrna are restored to Turkey;

(2) Unless Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are left in Islamil Lands;

(3) Unless the Holy Places are under the Khilafat, there will be no permanent peace in the East; and the chief responsibility is yours, for you persist, where France and Italy are anxious to give in May Heaven guide you Britain! Amen!

BRITAIN! QUO VADIS?

By Burjor Framji Bharucha,

All true lovers and honest critics of Great Britain cannot but exclaim at this moment, "Britain, whither art thou going?" For, the more we look around us, the greater we discover disturbing factors, which may any time burst into a terrible conflagration, involving many States in the East and West. If we take a brief survey of the situation, we find:—

In England itself (1) Miners on strike; (2) Carders, Spinners on strike; (3) Railway service is curtailed; (4) Huge industrial concerns shut up or working short hours; (5) Shipping lying idle; (6) Huge National Debt; (7) Heavy Taxation; (8) Gloomy trade prospects; (9) War-weariness; (10) And even disturbance amongst the soldiers at Aldershot! Turning around, we find (11); Scotland demanding its own Parliament; (12) Ireland fighting for Freedom incendiarism in England itself! (13) Canada is drawn more and more to United States, and is unwilling to share the Imperial burden!

(14) South Africa is leaning towards Republicanism!

(15) Australia is chiefly concerned about its own existence and interests! (16) Ceylon is dissatisfied with the present system of Government!

(17) India is demanding Swarajya, and Nationalist India is non-co-operating with the Bureaucracy.

(18) Thus within the British Empire, nay within the British Isles, there is so much unrest, disaffection, and disregard for the present Government!

If we turn to England's Allies, we find

(19) That France has taken to Militarism! That there is a sharp division of opinion and feeling between the two countries in respect of the Silesian and Near East questions!

(20) That Italy is standing aloof, and is courting with Turkey, for the Soviet influence is also working in Rome!

(21) That America is practically out of the European Clique of Nations, and her present participation is solely with a view to reduce armament!

(22) And Russia—England's Ally and Enemy during the War—is to-day the bitterest foe of Britain, rather of the Capitalist and Imperialist Government of Great Britain!

(23) So even in regard to Allies, Great Britain does not enjoy their love or loyal support at this moment!

(24) And as regards Japan, she will watch the Pacific and even the Indian Ocean for the protection of her ever increasing shipping!

(25) And Egypt—Egypt will not rest at ease, till she has thrown off England's yope and obtained her Independence!

(26) And Persia, protected partitioned and petted Persia, has torn to pieces the Treaty made by Curd on in London, and has thus dispelled the dream of that Imperialist for another Empire in the middle East!

(27) Turning to the countries, which Britain has taken up to govern under the mandate of the Clique of Nations, Mesopotamia has already revolted, and caused considerable loss of life even amongst the Europeans. That there may be another conflagration brewing there to-day, no one can dispute with absolute certainty!

(28) And as regards Palestine, the feeling is in no way pro-British; that it can be maintained by Force alone!

(29) Turning to Neutrals and Neighbours, China views with grave concern any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and she has expressed herself clearly on this matter!

(30) Afghanistan, the old Enemy and Ally of Britain, has been clearly evading the Government of India, despite all their so-called cordiality, ability, dexterity and diplomacy!

(31) The Arabs are not great friends of Britain; and they may any day make common cause with the Turks!

(32) Then turning to Britain's Belligerents in the last War, Germany still harbours anti-British feeling! Still dreams and speaks of *Der Tag*!

(33) Austria is broken up, and Bulgaria is laid low, on the principles of self-determination and Nationalisation!

(34) And Turkey—truncated Turkey—is silenced in Europe and inflamed in Asia by the breach of Pledges by Great Britain! That Asiatic Turkey is in arms—not against England or her allies—but against the greedy Greek aggressor!

BRITAIN, PAUSE, PONDER AND THEN PROCEED.

Britain, will you tell us plainly!

(a) What is Greek's right to get Thrace?

(b) Why was Greece allowed to land her forces in Smyrna, when the Armistice was in force?

(c) Why was she allowed to massacre defenceless Turkish men, women and children?

(d) Why have you and your allies suppressed the Report of the International Commission?

(e) Britain, why do you permit Greece to carry on a war in Asia Minor?

(f) How can Greece dare to persist, if you threaten her shores with bombardment?

(g) And pray, tell us Britain, where is the act of hostility on the part of Angora Government, if a spy—white, brown or black—is assassinated?

(h) Is not the Angora Government within its rights, if it detains Col Rawlinson on suspicion?

(i) Is not the Angora Government entitled to detain or disallow British ships in Anatolian waters, if they are suspected of carrying men or cargo for Greece?

(j) How can Britain go to war against Angora Government, on these flimsy grounds and at the same time assert, that she has no hostility against Turkey or against Islam?

(k) Pray, tell us, Great Britain, is not Kemal Pasha fighting for the Turkish Turkey? Is he not upholding the Turkish Flag? Is he not the true Defender of the Khilafat to-day? Is he not the real

(Continued in column 5.)

"STOCK-TAKING OF POST WAR PROBLEMS."

GEN. SMUTS ON S. AFRICAN SITUATION.

EQUAL NATIONHOOD AND STATEHOOD OF DOMINIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 16.

General Smuts accompanied by Messrs. Smartt and Mentz has arrived to attend the Imperial Cabinet. General Smuts in the course of an interview with Reuter said that it was inconvenient for himself and colleagues to leave South Africa where the Union Parliament was at the present time dealing with matters of great importance. They only, did so because of the importance they attached to the discussions with their British Colleagues but other Dominion Premiers were in much the same position and he hoped that the sacrifice which the Dominions' Peoples were making in sending their leaders to London would be justified by the results of their Labours

General Smuts did not doubt that the forthcoming meeting was of far-reaching importance as the stock-taking of the post-war situation affecting the British Commonwealth, was imperative. Nothing could be more dangerous than uncertainty and vacillation amidst the present perils of the world situation.

Dealing with the situation, in South Africa General Smuts said that a searching test had been applied to the people of South Africa by the catmpaign in favour of secession. The issue had only deepened their resolve to go forward as a united people in comradeship with other nations and the British Commonwealth. Arising out of the defeat of the secessionists a United Party has been created representing both the White Races as the guardian of South Africa wy the campaign in favour developments had far-reaching Imperial significance and clearly indicated the necessity of avoiding the policy of drift. The separatist movement had not been finally killed in South Africa and it was unlikely to remain confined there unless the rights of the Dominions' equal nationhood and statehood were recognised in the clearest constitutional form without delay.

Dealing with the question of economy General Smuts said that the Union Government had sinbled out currency and banking reform as the keystone of their economic position, which was exceptionally healthy and strong and it had been a matter of satisfaction to the Union Government that their policy of a Central Bank and gradual, deflation of currency had been recommended as a model to other countries by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. The problem at present confronting the Union was to find markets for its raw products. Hitherto British Markets had been the Union's chief customer but the present depression and unhappy dislocations in British Industry were forcing the Union to look in other directions for markets. He was bound to point out that foreign trade was a matter of exchange and that the indents of the Union would inevitably follow its produce to foreign Markets. It was a serious consideration for the British Industry and he hoped for a speedy return to normal conditions.

RHODES TRUST ANNUAL DINNER.

MR. MASSEY ON REPRESENTATION OF DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 12.

Lord Milner presided at the annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust last night. The guests included General Smuts, Mr. Massey and Lt.Col. Amery. The speeches delivered eulogised the great imperial work of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and emphasis was laid on the utility of Rhodes scholarships in binding Britain, the Dominions and America together. Mr. Massey said that the present state of affairs in which the Dominions were not definitely represented in the Cabinet was unsatisfactory and ought to be rectified.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS

COMMON IMPERIAL PURPOSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON. June 12.

The "Observer" discussing the problems of the Premiers' Conference emphasises the fact, that the Mother Country has no interest to serve which is not the Dominions' interest. Britain has too much self respect or at least too much prudence to seek to commit the Dominions to causes not their own. "Free cooperation for mutual advantage"—sums up the Imperial purpose and the Mother Country does not ask more.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO DOMINION PREMIERS.

DR. NICHOLAS BUTLER CANCELS ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., Juno 16.

New York.—Dr. Nicholas Butler announces the cancellation of his engagement to address the Dominons Premiers in London on June 22nd. He does not expect any further information on the subject, until he has reached London. He deprecates the importance attached to his invitation and declares that it has not been suggested that he should discuss the Imperial problems but supposes that what was desired was a discussion of American experience in developing Federalism particularly with regard to the preservation of local autonomy alongside a strong administration.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

EMPLOYERS DEGLINE ARBITRATION.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The Manchester cotton dispute conference lasted nine hours. The difference between employers' and employees' figures for the proposed reduction of wages at start was twenty-three pence, but this was later diminished to eleven pence namely employers desiring fifty-three pence and employees only fourty-two pence in the pound reduction. Employers declined arbitration and the conference was adjourned until Tuesday.

DEMAND FOR LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Walter de Frece, Mr. Baldwin declared that there was some evidence that the revival of demand for Lancashire cotton goods in China was increasing the ability of the Chinese firms to take delivery of the goods which they had ordered and in his opinion the improvement should continue.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

JUDGE ON FRAMING OF BALANCE SHEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

Sir Gilbert Barnsey, the official manager of Farrow's Bank in the course of the evidence at the continuation of the trial at Old Bailey said that the salaries alone last year exceeded the total earnings. Cross-Examined he condemned as improper the placing of appreciation in the value of property into assets.

The judge said that the problem of framing the bank's balance sheet seemed to have been approached upside down. It was not a question of finding out the profit and then allocating it but of allocating what they wanted to allocate and then finding the balance to make it up.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

DEFICIT EXCEEDS THREE MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

At the Farrow's Bank trial, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the official auditor (not official manager as previously stated) said that the banks deficiency was worse than previously estimated and that it was now nearer three millions than two.

WIDOW MAY MARRY HER HUSBAND'S BROTHER.

BILL PASSED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

The Bill permitting a widow to marry her husband's brother has been read for the third time in the House of Commons.

BURMA CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Owing to combined representations from some of the principal shareholders in the Burma Corporation, the scheme to acquire a controlling interest in a company controlling sixty per cent. of the lead business in Great Britain has been abandoned. The deal would have necessitated the issue of an additional half million sterling debentures.

THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE UNABLE TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 11.

It is uncertain whether the Prime Minister's health will permit of his presiding at the opening of the Premiers' conference. Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill will be the other representatives of Great Britain.

GREEK BOMBARDMENT OF EREGLI.

PORTE'S PROTEST.

"VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY."

GREEK WARSHIPS BLOCKADING KEMALIST PORTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 16.

Constantinople.—The Porte has protested against the Greek bombardment of Eregli which it describes as violation of the neutrality of Constantinople and the Dardanelles recently proclaimed by the Allied High Commissioners. The newspapers state that Greek warships are establishing a blockade of the Kemalist ports in the Black sea.

STRUGGLE OF HELLENISM IN ASIA MINOR.

SPEECHES IN GREEK ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

Athens.—In the Assembly the Premier announced that King Constantine was going to Asia Minor on June 11th accompanied by himself and said that the sessions of Assembly would be suspended pending his return.

The Party Leaders in the course of the speeches, emphasising the significance of Hellenism's struggle in Asia Minor, were accorded great ovation. A resolution of encouragement to the Army was passed unanimously.

Mr. Zaimis announced that the Holy Synod would be held on June 11th to offer prayers in the Cathedral and to bless the arms of Greece.

THE FOUNDERED BOUBOULINA

NOTHING KNOWN ABOUT PASSENGERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

Athens.—The owners of the Bouboulina which foundered after striking a mine off Smyrna express doubts as to the extent of the disaster. The Smyrna message saying that two out of twenty-five of the crew were saved has been confirmed but no mention is made concerning the fate of passengers.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

CLOSED DOWN IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

In accordance with the resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Bengal Bureau of Information closes down on June 15th.

ANGORA MISSION TO U. S.

TO LAY NATIONALIST CASE BEFORE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 16.

Constantinople newspapers state that an Angora mission has proceeded to the United States to lay the Nationalist Case before President Harding and his Government.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

FAVOURABLE RESPONSES TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

Washington.—Informal favourable responses have been received from several Governments to whom the United States have recently informaly suggested negotiations for International disarmaments.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROTARY CLUB.

THOUSAND AMERICANS ATTENDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 16.

A thousand Americans have arrived in England to attend the annual convention of the International Association of the Rotary Clubs in Edinburgh. Replying to the address of welcome Mr. Oregon said that the organisation was not a Peace Society but was a Society for applying the ideal of service to business life. He hoped that the convention would agree upon the principles of International Organisation.

BELGIAN WAR CRIMINALS' CASE.

A STUDENT ACQUITTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

At Leipzic first Belgain War criminals case resulted in the acquittal of a student, named Rodohr who was charged with imprisoning and maltreating the Belgian Children at Grammont in 1917.

"THE TERROR OF TERMONDE."

RANDOHN ON TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

Leipzig.—The prosecutor in demanding a sentence of two years' imprisonment said that Randohn was known not unjustifiably as "The Terror of Termonde."

SHALL WE FAIL ?

ACID TEST OF SWARAJ.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

How Every one can do his bit :—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION ***MUST*** GET . . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

NEAR EAST SITUATION.

BRITAIN WORKING FOR A COMPROMISE.

GREECE'S TRUCULENT ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The situation in the Near East continues to be doubtful. The "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent foreshadows that the British Government will decide to bring diplomatic pressure to bear both on Athens and Angora to accept the compromise proposal of the Supreme Council of last February, namely the restriction of Greek zone in Smyrna and the holding of a plebiscite. The correspondent declares that British policy is based on the fact that neither men nor money can be spared for the Near East, unless diplomacy has proved bankrupt.

Meanwhile Constantine has proceeded to Smyrna after issuing a proclamation to the Greeks declaring that he is going to place himself at the head of army and with the aid of the All-Highest crown the efforts of the Greek with victory. The Greek fleet has bombarded Ineboli Kemalist port on the Black Sea. The imposing review of British forces in Constantinople on the occasion of King's birthday seems to have impressed the Porte. for the Grand Vizier has sent a lengthy telegram to Kemal Pasha warning him of the possible grave consequences arising from hi sintransigent policy in Angora and counselling moderation in respect of his engagements with the allies.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATE.

WHAT PALESTINE AND MESPOT WILL COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 16.

The Supplementary Civil Service Estimate of £15,260,710 sterling includes £6,260,700 sterling for the expenses of establishing food and general transport organisation in connection with the Coal stoppage and £6,000,000 sterling for the purchase of imported coal. The estimate also includes £9,000,000 to meet the expenditure arising out of the Government control of railways. The original estimate for the railway agreements liquidation was £30,000,000 but an extra £9,000,000 is necessary to meet the deficiency in receipts of the railways owing to the coal stoppage and trade depression.

The Supplementary estimate for Salaries and Expenses of the Middle Eastern Services under the Secretary of Colonies amounts to £27,197,000 sterling, of which £24,221,000 is for repayment to the War Office and £1,371,000 for repayment to the Air Ministry for the expenditure on the Military and Air Services in Mesopotami and Palestine.

The salaries and the expenses of the High Commissioner in Mesopotamia cost £30,000;

Maintenance of native levies under the High Commissioner £400,000;

Reconstruction of Mesopotamian railways £300,000;

Settlement of the Assyrian refugees £400,000;

Maintenance of the Armenian and Russian refugees in Mesopotamia £140,000;

Palestine Grant in aid of the administration of Trans-Jordania £180,000;

Subsidies to Arab Rulers for preservation of Peace £150,000;

Boundary Commission of Mesopotamia and Palestine £500,000.

Mr. Churchill in a memorandum says that supplementary estimate represents a net saving in the finances of the current year of £379,000 sterling. The total of the net savings to the public by the decisions of the Cairo Conference and consequent reduction of garrisons amounts to £4,750,000 but the War Office has already anticipated £4,371,000 of this sum when presenting their estimates.

PERSIA TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

STATEMENT BY PERSIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The Persian Premier has announced his ministerial programme emphasising his intention to maintain Persian neutrality and friendly intercourse with foreign powers. He announces that the Russian Bank recently transferred to Persia will be constituted the state bank of Persia with branches in the provinces.

GERMANY'S LONG-RANGE GUNS.

ALL REPORTED TO BE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Government's reply to the Inter Allied Control Commissions note regarding the location of the wartime long range guns states that of the seven constructed four were destroyed prior to the armistice and the balance scrapped during 1919.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MAGNITUDE NOT YET CONTEMPLATED IN WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 16.

Sir George Curtis today read a paper at the Royal Society on the Development of Bombay. He described the Bombay schemes of reconstruction and expansion which involved an expenditure of thirty millions sterling and said he believed that the magnitude of these schemes exceeded anything which had yet been contemplated in the world and would entail no financial loss.

WAZIRISTAN OPERATIONS.

LIST OF HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 16.

The long List of Honours in connection with the operations in Waziristan includes:

K. C. B.

Brigadier-General Skipton Climo.

C. B.

Major W. S. Leslie, Colonel H. C. Tytler, Brevet Colonelcy, Colonel C. R. Bradshaw.

AFGHAN MISSION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

A Paris message states that an Afghan mission headed by Mohammed Ali Khan has arrived to study French life and institutions, after which the mission will visit Britain and Switzerland.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"INTERESTING" SESSION ANTICIPATED!

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Although no programme has yet been decided on, the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council, which will be held in Lahore at the end of July, promises to be an interesting one. No less than four important bills are now under consideration of the local Government, and it is hoped that these will be ready for submission to the Council. These include the Punchayet Bill. The Town Planning Bill, the Small Towns Bill and the Municipal Act Amendment Bill. The Punjab Government have decided not to proceed with the Sikh Gurdwara Bill, and all disputes relating to the Sikh temples have now to be decided by ordinary law.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI DEVI.

GAGGED UNDER SEC. 144.

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, June 13.

Srimati Savitri Devi visited Ghazipur on 7th June 1921. A notice under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. boring "Satyavati Devi alias Savitri Devi" in two inks was served on the lady. The two names in two inks and different writing clearly shows that the names were written at different times.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

A NATIONAL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

With the arrival to-day of 797 coolies at Goalundo by the steamer "Baluchi" evacuation from Chandpur has been practically completed, the only coolies remaining there being a few who are too ill to move. There are, however, still about six hundred coolies at Karimaganj whose transportation has still to be effected.

Meanwhile the strikes in East Bengal continue. Assam Bengal Railway has issued notice intimating that if men do not resume work to-day their services would be dispensed with but the strikers appear firm.

Mr. C. R. Das in a long statement defends the strikers, which he describes as neither labour nor political but national. He considers they have vindicated the principle of non-cooperation and raised hopes of Swaraj high in his heart.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—The Pope today gave Private audience to the Archbishop of Verapoli who presented a report on his Archdiocese which gave interesting information regarding the situation and satisfactory condition of the Catholics in India.

The English-speaking Union's Dinner to the Dominion Premiers on June 22nd has been cancelled as the Government has invited them to attend the State Opening of the Ulster Parliament on that date.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted the Naval Programme

Lady Willingdon has arrived in London. She returns to Madras at the end of July.

The American Polo Team has been beaten by Rugby by 7 goals to 4 but they were riding strange ponies.

The late Charles Jenkins of Calcutta left £216,877 sterling.

At the reunion dinner of the East African campaigners on July 1st General Smuts will be guest of the evening. Captain Guest, Secretary for the Air and formerly on General Smuts' staff will preside.

ETHICS OF SWARAJ.

POLITICS NOT DIVORCED FROM DHARMA.

NO HAPPINESS WITHOUT FREEDOM.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji Maharaj, Jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Sharada Peeth, addressing the assembly on the "Ethics of Swaraj" spoke as follows:—

I have been asked many times by critics, generally of a hostile nature, as to how a spiritual teacher is justified in taking an active part in politics. For centuries past in India, people have been taught to think that the duty of a spiritual teacher was to withdraw himself from the word and pass his days in contemplation, meditation, prayer, and so on and therefore, say these critics, it is beyond the jurisdiction of a spiritual teacher to go into things connected with political and other worldly matters. I must tell you at the very outset that this is totally an erroneous conception that has unfortunately been imported into this country from the west.

"CHRIST—AN ORIENTAL."

When I speak of the west, I wish you to keep carefully in mind, that I am saying absolutely nothing against Christianity. Christ was an oriental and christianity is an oriental religion. When Christianity went into Europe and exterminated the Greek, Roman, Norse, Druidical and other ancient religions of Europe, that first meeting of the Orient and the Occident in the history of the world resulted, as you all know, in the victory of the East over the West. I have the highest reverence for Jesus Cirist but, as I feel very strongly that, whereas the Jews calling themselves his enemies crucified him once physically, his professed present day followers (including the Governments of England and India) crusify him mentally and morally, moment by moment and times without number, I am compelled to distinguish vigorously between the Christianity of Christ himself and the Churchianity of the Western world today.

DHARMA.

In the West there is no conception of *Dharma* like what we have here in India You will find there the mechanical idea that, by going to Church once a week and hearing the sermon of the priest in charge, one is supposed to be a religious person and to have paid his or her debt to God. We here in India have, on the contrary, the conception of *Dharma* embracing, pervading and permeating all the activities of life (political included) from birth to death There is nothing we can do in the whole of our lives which can go beyond the pale of *Dharma*. Politics (Rajn'ti as we call it in Sanskrit), being a part of the Khashatriya *Dharma* Chapter of the Dharma Shastras necessarily comes witnin the jurisdiction of Dharma. According to Shri Krishna's dictum, all worldly aspirations and activities (including even the sexual) are of a divine nature, so long as they are not inconsistent with *Dharma*. The Shastras have laid down minute, detailed and elaborate rules for everything and thus brought all life within the purview and dominating sway of Dharma.

HINDU CONCEPTION OF DHARMA.

Thus we find Hinduism and Islam clearly describing how to carry on warfare justly. For instance, a warrior on horse back is prohibited from fighting with one on foot, whereas our civilized modern politicians would congratulate themselves on every unjust advantage obtainable and regard as mad men persons following the principle just enunciated. So you see what a world of difference there is between our respective ideals, methods and even outlooks. The principle taught us is that we should look upon happiness and misery as absolutely alike, ought not to think of profit and loss (like the commercial west) but should simply perform our duty (like the spiritual easterners that we are), because it is our duty. We notice that sanitary and hygienic practices too are inculcated to us under *Dharma*, that Ayur Ved (medical science) Dhanur Ved (Archery) and other military sciences, Astronomy, Prosody, Grammar and other such branches of learning are prescribed as intregral parts of our religious studies (the vedas whose parts they are, being the fountainhead of our religion) and that there is no possibility therefore of our escaping, in any of our activities, out of the iron grip of *Dharma* which, being the outward practical aspect of God, is as unlimited and illimitable as God himself.

I would call your attention to the eloquent fact that the western languages have no word to conote what we understand by *Dharma*. As I have said at the very outset, religion in the West, is something mechanically connected with church services periodically and is therefore not a satisfactory synonym for *Dharma* which, derivatively and in actual literary usage, denotes that which uplifts us or saves us from ruining ourselves. If, in this predicament, we should try to translate our idea of *Dharma* by coining a new word like "upliftar" or "elevator", the western mind would immediately think of a steam crane or other such mechanical appliance with levers, pulleys and so forth. That spirituality can uplift us, thus seems to be wholly foreign to their mode of thinking and so, even if we present them with a new word to make up the existing deficiency, we find them unable to make use of our lift. It is therefore natural and inevitable that such people should fail to understand how a spiritual teacher can take part in politics.

UN-HINDU NOTION ABOUT POLITICS.

The surprise is, however, that in India, we have, amidst us, a certain class of persons of the Government—who share the same un-Hindu notion about politics being outside the pale of *Dharma*. If you would permit me to refer to a personal matter, I would allude to the fact that the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal of Benares has just been circulating, all over India, an edict which does not mention me by name but which denounces, in scathing terms, "irresponsible persons" who, in the name of Shankaracharya's holy order, are taking part in politics and discredit the Hindu religion thereby. With a due sense of responsibility therefore, I wish to place before you a critical analysis of the merits of this contention that an ecclesiastic should not take part in politics. Suppose, for instance that, instead of preaching Congress politics, I should have gone about preaching to the people that loyalty not merely to the King-Emperor (as the Maha Mandal preaches it) but to the lowest of his menial servants is a fundamental Hindu Dharma Would the Government of India or the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal come forward and protest against such political activity as being beyond the jurisdiction of an ecclesiastic. Have not British officials on the other hand, taken the fullest possible advantage of the Hindu doctrine of Raj Bhakti and published all such available statements as "spiritual edicts" of Hinduism? It is obvious, therefore, that no *obites dicta* about religion and politics account for this objection and that the real secret of it is to be unravelled with the aid of the fact that the particular share of politics I preach is disagreeable to persons who, like our Government, refuse to recognize Dharma's predominant place in politics. This should suffice to prove indubitably the utter hollowness insincerity of the whole contention in question.

SPIRIT OF IRREVERENCE TOWARDS ELDERS.

Similar is the case of the outcry that is being raised all over the country by many persons (including Mrs. Besant, that the present national education movement promotes irreverence on the part of students towards their elders. I have nothing to say against those who honestly belive in unquestioning obedience, towards elders but I must point out that, during all the decades that have passed since Macaulay introduced the English system of Education into India, the educational authorities and their favourite text books have either denounced or poured ridicule over our deities and our sacred beliefs, undermined the spirit of reverence towards parents and teachers and turned Indians into atheists, agnostics and renegades supercilious and defiant towards all elderly authority and advice. Is the undermining of reverence, I ask in all solemnity, right and just when proceeding from a department of the Government and unrighteous and iconoclastic when emanating from Mr. Gandhi? I only plead for an unbiassed, impartial and judicial frame of mind as against the kind of shallow and insincere partisanship which, under the guise of Dharma, passes muster today for something truly Dharmic.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Pass we on now to the question of Swaraj as understood from the point of view of Hindu Ethils. Our shastras give us the beautiful conception of the triangular force consisting of the Acharya, the Raj, and the Praja working together harmoniously with the resultant parreloping of the Ideal State. We find that the Raja does not become such by virtue of any divine, hereditory or other inherent right but because he is elected by the people. You will remember that King Dasarath, feeling too weak and aged and desirous of handing over the reins of Government to a capable Yuvaraj, did not take it for granted that even Shri Ram Chandra whose military powers, intellectual brilliancy and ethical greatness were beyond all possibility of cavil or question could be entrusted with administration of the country without the consent of the Praja; that, acting on the principle "no representation no taxation", the King convened an assembly not merely of the Chatur-Varnya Hindu population but of all his subjects of all classes, creeds and races and put before them, through the sage Vasishta, just as propositions are moved, seconded and submitted to you, the proposition that Shri Ram who saved Vishvamitra's sacrifice, by Ishvara's bow and proved his sterling worth in every way should be installed as Yuvaraj; and that it was after the assembly had unanimously acclaimed the selection that preparations were set afoot for the Yuvaraj Pattabhishek of Shri Ram Chandra. And yet people come and tell you that western democratic ideas are being imported into India to ruin the country and that "irresponsible persons" go about in the name of Shankaracharya with this ruinous programme. So says the Bharat Dharma Maha Madnal but evidently King Dashrath and even the sage Vasishta did not understand the elementary principles of Hindu Dharma learnt and preached by the Maha Mandal!

SHRI RAMA'S EXAMPLE.

Though Rama was thus elected by the people, yet even this did not give him absolute authority. We find that, after Rama's liberation of Sita from Lanka and return with her to Ayodhia, there were foolish people there who doubted the chastity of Sita whom millions of devout Hindus today look upon as the incarnation of the Goddess Maha Lakshmi. Rama knew in his own heart that Sita who had passed through the ordeal of fire was absolutely pure and yet, distinguishing finely between the individual duty of the husband and the communal duty of the King, he felt that he had to choose between continuing as a King without Sita and living with her as a private individual and, though his heart was bleeding on account of the separation from his beloved Sita, he acted on the principle of Euclid's 9th Axiom that the whole (the country) is greater than its part (the individual) and, far from branding even those really foolish objectors as disloyal, disaffected and traitorous, be quietly sacrificed himself in implicit submission to their will. We Hindus who, as Sanatanis, believe in the divinity of Rama and Krishna and who, as Arya Samajis etc., regard them as at least the greatest sons of ancient India, cannot but regard their teachings as of infinitely more practical value than the interested or time-serving ideas propagated by a Government that does not and cannot understand our scriptures or by the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal which ought to and can but unfortunately does not.

While thus it was the duty of the King to act in strict accordance with the wishes of the people and it was the duty of the people to have devotion towards such a constitutional ruler it was incumbent on the religious men, particularly the Sadhus and the Sanyasis and more especially the Dharmacharyas, to come (in the last resort, at the last extremity and as the last resource) into the thickest of the political arena, unfurl the active banner of impartial Dharma and vindicate it by holding the scale absolutely even as between the Raj and the Praja and giving judgment wholly in accordance with the dictates of Dharma. In former times the Acharayas used to issue their commands to the Emperors and the latter to act in accordance therewith. The Dand in our hands has the Brahma Mudra and the Parashu Mudra into details of whose spiritual meaning I will not at present go beyond merely mentioning that the former symbolises our educative and the latter our punitive, function, duty and responsibility.

Taking my case therefore not from the Government of India not even from the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal but from the Shastras which Shri Krishna describes as the paramount authority. I have to perform, regardless of personal consequences, my appointed sacred task of preaching Dharma and getting it practised.

FREEDOM ESSENTIAL FOR HAPPINESS

People come and tell us again and again that the idea of democratic rule is wholly foreign to the spirit and temperament of the east and we find men of the Dyer and O'Dwyer type proclaiming that the Indian people prefer autocratic foreign rule to liberty for themselves. I can only describe this as a gross libel upon the common humanity of Indian human nature. We find that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's proposition that good Government can never be a substitute for self-government and President Wilson's declaration in favour of self-determination for all are honoured in the Western world today more in the breach than in the observance, being applied only to a particular handful of specially favoured races or countries. We in India, however, have the peerless privilege that Manu our greatest law-giver has placed before us the beautiful aphorismistic definition of happiness and misery in terms merely of independence and dependence and that the Anand Ramayan elucidates and expounds that definition with the beautiful episode of Sita Devi's girlhood wherein, we are told of a pet parrot of her's on which she lavished all her affection and luxuries unimaginable to parrot's incelestral regions but which being questioned on one occasion as to the cause of its deep dejection, astonished her with the simple explanation that suffering and even starvation with liberty in the forest would be sweeter for than all the luxuries available in King Janaka's Knigdom without liberty. And we are told that when Ravan carried Sita off to Lanka and offered to her the diadem of the four teen worlds and she spurned him with scorn and preferred the beggar Ram of her own choice in spite of his forest life to the mighty Ravan with all his fourteen worlds thrown together, she realised, through bitter experience, the elementary truth contained in the words of her childhood's pet parrot which she had then thought indescribably silly and she afterwards learnt that her agonising captivity under Ravan under torture some circumstances was the just retribution, according to the inscrutable workings of the law of Karma, for her having—though in a golden cage and with the utmost affection—confined the poor little parrot. This will prove clearly that self-government and self-determination are not western ideals to be applied to the favoured few but eastern Dharmas enjoined for all (including even parrots and so forth) and knowing no restrictions whatso ever except subserrience to our paramount Lord viz., Dharma.

Realising thus that Swaraj is the goal ordained for us by our religious scriptures let us fight our political battles under the domination and guidance of Dharma as behoves us, true sons and daughters of India.

ANGLO-INDIA NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Havelivala's letter in your today's issue. Though I fail to see where the report is incorrect and misleading, I very well see an attempt to save faces by misleading shareholders and by confounding issues. Lawyer that Mr. Havelivala is, will he show how the matter being "sub judice" has anything is to do with his pointing out what did happen or what did not happen at the meeting or what was said and what was not said there and how and what has been incorrectly or misleadingly reported in your issue? A randum statement to call the report incorrect and misleading is really an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the shareholders

Mr. Havelivala says he has collected Rs. 1,200 in pursuance of the resolution passed by the shareholders on 20th October 1920 and he has spent more than what he has collected. I also paid my share and shall be glad to see an account published as to how the moneys were spent and for what purpose and for what purpose the fund was collected, and how far the shareholder's interests were furthered by such spending. Mr. Havelivala is, of course, good enough to offer to return the contribution should any be demanded but contributions were not made for return when Mr. Havelivala may choose to change his views and adopt a different line of action from his colleagues.—Yours, etc.

RAHAM VALLY MAHOMED.

June 16.

NIRANJAN PRASAD.

GETS 4 YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A Muttra message says that Niranjan Prasad has been convicted of offences under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Freemantle, the District Magistrate, and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment including four months solitary confinement.

THE BLOODLESS BATTLE.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT TO WIN SWARAJ.

CALL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS.

MOSLEM LEADERS AT BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding. The up-country leaders including Maulana Mahomed Ali and Hakim Ajmal khan, who were announced to be the speakers could not attend the meeting.

MAULANA ABDUL KAYUM,

Maulana Mahomel Abdul Kayum said he wanted to tell them what Indians wanted at this particular moment. They wanted to regain what they had lost during the last 150 years. One hundred and fifty years ago they were played into the hands of a shrewd commercial community as the two proverbial cats were played in the hands of a greedy monkey, and thus they lost all that was their own. At the present moment they were trying to retrieve their lost honour and lost self-respect. The present condition must be changed or else they would be accountable to the Creator who wanted man to submit to none but Him. It is a sin for one nation to remain in bondage to another. Now was the opportunity for them to secure their lost honour. They have been given by the Mahatmaji the strongest weapon for that purpose. There was no other weapon in the world that could break the Mahatma's weapon. The weapon of the West could not even come near it and the Westerners were unable even to conceive the very idea of this weapon of Truth and Self-purification. They have, now, to accept this weapon, each and every man by giving his or her quota towards it; by paying collectively one crore of rupees and by remitting one crore of soldiers for Swaraj, soldiers of Truth. They must not fail the saint whom the country has got after many centuries' prayer..

MR, N, C, KELKAR,

Mr. N. C. Kelkar following said only two weeks were now remaining during which time the country must pay one crore of rupees, one crore of men anl must introduce twenty lakhs of charkhas in the households. Many people were questioning if Mahatma Gandhi was going to purchase Swaraj with one crore of rupees. In a sense he was going to purchase it. Because as soon as one crore of men would enlist themselves for Swaraj by paying a crore of rupees their enemies would then be able to know the mind of the Nation. The bureaucracy would then stop to play fast and loose with the interests of people. If a crore of rupees could not buy Swaraj it would at least insure their self-respect and independence for all ages to come. A crore of rupees was not at all a too big thing for them. If the thirty two crores of people cared to pay half an anna each it would make a crore. The sum wanted of them was too paltry but the thing they were going to get for it, was too great and too precious. Even Bombay alone could give many crores. There are certain such localities in this city that even in a corner, of any of those localities a crore could be realised. Gandhiji wanted only a crore; he did not want all the saving of their lives. And he did not want it for himself. He wanted it to insure their independence and the happiness of the future generation. Therefore it was too small a price for the thing they were going to get. The sum was wanted in the name of Tilak and Swaraj and he was sure there was no other name dearer to them than these two. It would be futile for them to say that the country could not pay this sum at this time of trade depression. If they could pay 150 crores for revenue why could they not pay one crore for their independence? If they only looked at the Civil List they would know what a great amount they were paying to the alien civilians every year. Therefore it would not behave them to say that the amount was big. If they realised the importance of the question they themselves would admit that the sum is too small in comparison with the question. They had now got the finest opportunity to prove their worth to the civilised world. He hoped they would do it and thus gain the blessings of the Mahatma and the gratitude of the future generation. The speaker then explained how the money would be utilized by the different Congress organizations.

Mr. Mahomed Attar also spoke and appealed to the audience for contributions to the Fund.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI,

Maulana Azad Sobhani said there was nothing new to be put to them. They knew the question thoroughly well and they ha studied it for a sufficiently long time. The only thing now wanted was courage to practise what they had learnt. They were like a thirsty herd and Gandhi had shown them a fountain where they could quench their thirst. I was a shame that they required the same thing to be told over and over again. They must now try to act upon what they had learnt. Now they wanted practicality. They wanted to retrieve their lost independence and honour by paying a crore of rupees and this must be done.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI,

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said a crore of rupees was wanted to get the administration of their Police, their law courts, their education in their own hands. The Moderates could not and perhaps did not realize how Swaraj could be attained in one year. But could then be any doubt that if their officers left work and if they stopped revenue for one year the bureaucracy would have to make room for democracy.

DR, KITCHLEW,

Dr. Safiudin Kitchlew who on rising to speak received a grand ovation said after two days' journey he arrived in Bombay only that evening and that it was not possible for him to speak more than a few words. Some people mocked at Gandhi when he said that he would attain Swaraj within a year. But the speaker was convinced that it would be attained even in eight weeks if all of them conformed to what Gandhi said. Gandhi did not want to win Swaraj by means of western weapons but his was the weapon before which all western weapons would not dare come. He did not require machine guns, and swords to win the liberty of his country. He would win it by truth and by preaching the truth. His was nothing but truth and self-purification. His politics was not like the western dip'omacy which Indians consider as mean shrewdness or *Dagalbaji*. Gandhi's mission was to tell the west not to try to cheat those people who gave them civilisation and culture and who taught them reading and writing. There was a great upheaval in the newspaper world about Lord Reading's appointment. They said Lord Reading has come with a great mission. But to the speaker his mission seemed to be only western diplomacy. He had come with the mission of *Samjaoing* Gandhi and the Brothers Ali. But it was a hopeless job for him. Gandhi was a simple man and he was to be *samjaved* only by plain way of doing things. Not otherwise. He was going to banis 'race superiority' from this country by his charkha. His charkha was a plain thing of simple construction but it had confused the cleverest heads of Manchester and Lancashire. He wanted one crore or rupees to regain their lost libearty and was there any doubt about the that that he would get if if his countrymen, helped him with what he wanted?

Maulana Shaukat Ali also spoke.

MRS, NAIDU,

Mrs. Naidu in her concluding remarks said that she did not believe in making speeches at the present moment. It was time for practical work. Speeches they had enough and they must now act upon those speeches. She wanted 32 lakhs on the 26th instant from that ward and she must get it. If they failed her they would be responsible to themselves and it would be a shame for himself and for them as well if the promise of a Brahmin women was not fulfilled.

"PREMIER'S INSULT TO INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your article in your issue of the 11th inst. The insult about which you wrote was, it now appears, offered not by the Prime Minister but by Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme who charged India for not discharging her obligations. You say and rightly so that "the charge of want of faith if it can be levelled at all against the trading public of India can only be aimed at the cotton importers." My object in writing this letter is to remove some confussion of thought which I have noticed in your article as regards the exchange question. The piece-goods importers are anxious, nay they insist upon the Government of India taking up the exchange to 2sh. sterling. You support them. We all condemned the high exchange policy of Government. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and his supporters assisted by you now want the Government to inflict this wrong of high exchange on this country at large for all times for their benefit and out of sheer selfishness. Before I explain this matter further let me quote what you say: "but even as regards the particular case of piece-goods merchants of India it is height of wilful perversion to accuse them of want of faith and breach of contract merely because they offer to take up the documents at the legal rate of exchange solemnly fixed by the Government of India." Further on you say: "The Government of India deliberately and wantonly killed the export trade of India by their miserable makeshift masquerading as an exchange solution." Now Sir, according to you if they have killed the export trade by high exchange, how can you want the Government to take up the exchange for the benefit of Messrs. Munmohandas Ramji and Co., Ltd.? You and they say that Government deliberately promised 2sh. rate. Assume that they did, do you want them to persevere in that error? You may say that they must fulfil their promise. Did not they foolishly endeavour to do so by selling 50 millions of reverse Council bills which cost India about 35 crores and made us practically bankrupt. If they were to still pursue the foolish policy of selling reverse bills, may I ask where the money is to come from. Is India to be mortgaged for the benefit of Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and his friends and who is to lend money? Moreover why should our producer be penalised for the benefit of importers. Why should an cultivator receive Rs. 10 to the £ instead of 15, so that the importer may sell his imports on the basis of Rs. 10 to the £ instead of getting from the buyer Rs. 15? You will say that what the country loses in its exports at 2sh. rupee instead of 1st 4d. it will gain in imports, so that there will be no loss to the country at large. This is quite fallacious. Our exports are much larger than our imports; but assume that they are not so and that they are both equal even then there would be the serious objection to penalising exports which are the results of our capital, labour and skill, against imports which are the result of foreign, capital, labour and skill. All the civilised countries of the world levy import duties in order to make imported goods dearer so that they may develop and encourage the home producers. Our Government and Messrs. Munmohanlas Ramji and Co. Ltd. want to penalise exports and benefit imports. What an example of intellect and patriotism.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEIR WADIA.

June 15.

THE ASSAM STRIKE.

EARLY SETTLEMENT NOT EXPECTED.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Calcutta to-day. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of India, he said that the position at Goalundo owing to the steamship strike was very serious. While approving of the active sympathy with the returned labourers, he regarded the strikes themselves as hindering those labourers and preventing their repatriation. One of the great difficulties in the way of a settlement of the steamship strike was that the men of the steamship company might not wish to work without the railway men.

MISERABLE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Referring to labour conditions, Mr. Andrews stated that he had been much distressed by what Swami Vishwananda had shown him late in the evening concerning housing. Arrangements had to be of a temporary character, because of the shifting of the river bank, but nothing could excuse human habitations in which it was quite impossible for a man to stand upright. A further question which had been repeatedly brought to the notice of Mr. Andrews was the payment of *khalasis*. Not directly, but through serangs this invetiably led to pretty swindling of the worst character. The only rational resolution was to pay the serangs higher wages and at the same time to pay every *khalasi* directly instead of indirectly. It appeared to Mr. Andrews that these two labour questions were vital matters which ought to be put right. He intended to approach the steamship company himself about the men. When questioned about the Assam strike, Mr. Andrews stated that it did not appear to him likely that an early settlement would be reached.

SYSTEM OF GRATUITIES.

There was a system prevailing on all railways, of giving gratuities, when the men called *baksheesh*, on condition that the men never struck work. It was really a form of strike insurance, and was regarded by the railway companies as much. What seemed to be not suffieciently understood was that this gratuity acted on the whole against the interests of the companies. Railway men thought of the gratuity when they went on strike in hot blood but when the blood got cooler, and they wanted to come back they were told they had forefeited their gratuity. This more than any other cause kept them out on strike. It was his own experience in the four railway strikes with which he had lately been dealing that forefeiture of gratuncty was the one single cause which prolonged the strike. He had represented to the Railway Board the advisability of doing away with the gratuity system altogether and strengthening and extending the provident funds which should not be dependent on the question of taking part in a strike.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. W. Jones, General Secretary, Railway workmen's Association, has sent a message to the Agents of the Howrah, Sheakhala and Barasat Basirhat Light Railways that the men would strike work at five p.m. to-day.

Inquiries made among Indian seamen today go to show that grave trouble is brewing among them, and that suspension of work may begin to-night if no favourable reply is received from the Government.

TUBE RAILWAY IN BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The "Englishman" understands that Mr. Ogilvie who had been deputed by Mr. Dairymple Hay on behalf of the Government to make an enquiry as to the possibility of having tube railways in Calcutta has now completed his survey and left India for home last week. His report is to be issued shortly. It is understood that from an engineering point of view it is quite reasonable to have tube railways in Calcutta. The only consideration now is a financial one whether services can be made to pay and whether initial sum of money needed in order to inaugurate service can be raised. The project is not a municipal one but is in the hands of Government. Mr. Ogilvie's survey was for the purpose of collecting data locally regarding soil, temperature, prices, depth of Hughli, possible route connections with rail ways and tramways and sites for stations.

SWAMI SATYADEO.

PROSECUTED AT FARUKHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLASABAD, June 15.

Swami Satyedeo has been prosecuted at Farrukhabad under section 144 Cr. P. Code. He admitted having delivered lectures, but refused to defend himself. The judgement has been reserved.

VIDYAVILAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, June 15.

The Vidyavilas case has been committed to the sessions. The bail order has been cancelled, and the accused was arrested on Tuesday evening.

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BIJAPUR ORDER AGAINST PICKETING.

NOT TO BE CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BIJAPUR, June 13.

Regarding the order of the District Magistrate of Bijapur on picketting work by volunteers, the President of the picketting sub-committee of the Congress Committee wrote a letter to the District Magistrate Among other things, he stated:—

The Committee emphatically denies all allegations of attempts to create disturbance or obstruction or intimidation to any body and that there was any likelihood of or actual breach of the peace. On the other hand, my Committee have found that the volunteers were pelted with stones by the hirelings of the licensees, that they were pushed and hustled by these hirelings in order to forcibly drag the persons who were being pursuaded to abstain from drinking and return home. Recently, it has also become an open scandal with the licensees to keep open the shops beyond authorised time and late in the night, to sell liquor and toddy in unauthorised places He requested. in conclusion, the District Magistrate to cancel the order.

In reply, the Collector wrote in his reply:—I may point out that it is not essential that the picketers should themselves commit a breach of the peace, but if their action by irritating and annoying the public leads to such a breach, orders must be given to guard against this The picketing, of which you profess to be proud, was fast developing into a tyranny and depriving the public of their rights as free subjects to buy and consume liquor. The course followed by your picketers was not confined to moral suasion, but resort was had to intimidation of various kinds and threats of social boycott.

Under these conditions it was almost inevitable that sooner or later, when the patience and tolerance of the public was exhausted, serious disturbances would occur.

PANDIT NEKERAM SHARMA.

IS HE TO BE PROSECUTED?

(From a Correspondent,)
DELHI, June 14.

Pandit Nekeram Sharma came here from Jhansi. On arrival he heard about a warrant against him. Immediately he wrote a letter to the District Magistrate Rohtak of having heard a warrant being issued against him and informing the D. M. that touring that the warrant could not be executed, that he would reach Bhiwani on Tuesday morning as he was and that the warrant, if any, may be sent to Bhiwani.

THE 7. P. C, STERLING LOAN.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 14.

With reference to their notification, dated 6th June, the Finance Department, in the course of a communique, announc that anticipatory interest on bonds in the new loan in respect of the subscriptions received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India, 2, Princes Street, E.C. 2, will be paid by the bank at the time of the application by means of rupee drafts which will be negotiated by them. if the recipient so desires at the current market rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on date of payment of subscriptions. The Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all the applications received by them and the latte will forward the scrip direct to the applicant. The London Office of the Imperial Bank of India will receive applications for purchase of bonds paid for by tender of war bonds. In such cases also accrued interest on war bonds tendered for conversion as also anticipatory interest on new loan will be paid by the Imperial Bank by means of rupee drafts. Any broken amounts left over after conversion of war bonds will similarly be paid by bank by means of rupee drafts. The scrip will be forwarded by Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct to applicants as in case of cash subscriptions.

BENGAL SANITARY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Government of Bengal has constituted a new Sanitary Board which will advise the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) in all matters relating to the public health of Bengal. It will advise on the soundness and suitability of schemes of water supply sewage and drainage (anti malarial and others) submitted by the local bodies, but it will not be expected to deal with the engineering details for which the heads of the departments concerned will be responsible as at present. The board will recommend to the Government the order in which the projects of sanitary and anti-malarial engineering should be taken up and the grants and loans to be made for such schemes. It will also advise as to the promotion of researches and investigation into the prevalence of infectious communicable and preventive human diseases, and the measures to be taken for their prevention, limitation, and suppression. It will report to Government on all matters referred to it and will also be free to make recommendations on any question of public health concerning the people of Bengal.

Col. Gidney, in the course of an appeal to Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans of India, urges them to lose no time in joining the auxiliary force and show that although their claims have been overlooked in the past yet as true and tried sons of Britain they were ready to supply the needs of the King and the country.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Ganeshkind, on Monday.

TO-DAY FOUR PERFORMANCES
TO-MORROW
AND SUNDAY at 3-30; 6; 8; 10 p.m.
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Sores from Wrist to Elbow
"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of **Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout.** Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all dealers. Ask for and see you get—*

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Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
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Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

You cannot be healthy and strong unless you get your liver, stomach and your bowels functioning correctly. Nor can you afford to ignore any signs of disorder in these organs. Dangerous illness often results from neglect.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

Do you suffer from biliousness? Heartburn? Headaches? Sickness? Constipation? Indigestion?

Is your appetite poor? Does your food disagree with you? Are there stomach pains? Is the complexion sallow or the skin blotchy and pimply? Do you sleep badly and wake up tired and irritable?

Doan's Dinner Pills are a reliable medicine for any disorder of the liver, stomach and bowels. They regulate digestion and so ensure new, rich, life-giving blood. They strengthen the bowels and promote a natural action. They have no griping or binding effect, and do not start a medicine-taking habit.

An occasional dose of Doan's Dinner Pills will cleanse and tone the entire digestive system, overcome all tendency to sluggish liver or constipation, and brace you up in every way.

But do not rely entirely upon a regulative medicine; try to keep well by nature's plan. Careful living, plain wholesome diet, daily exercise, and a glass of water night and morning shoould ensure to you a maintenance of the sound health which Doan's Dinner Pills have restored.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

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All the Leading Papers admire Me.
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NEW RAIN COAT
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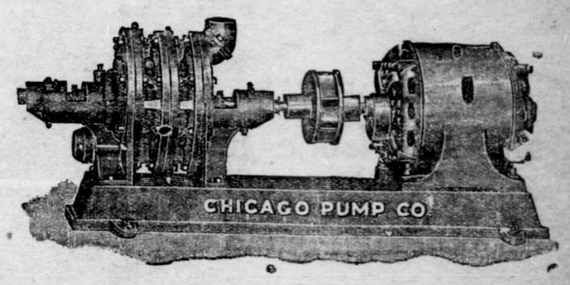
The best wayto have this is to instal a water tank on the top of your Building and pump the water into it at the time it is available in the mains and use it all 24 hours independently of muncipality. You need a reliable house pump for this. We supply at a reasonable price.



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Even for Rs. 10 you cannot get a more useful pen than ZANGI. Every ZANGI is sold under guarantee of satisfactory service. No unsatisfactory pen is allowed to remain with user. All parts available and repairs prompt.

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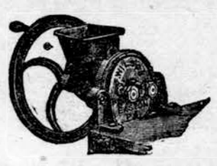

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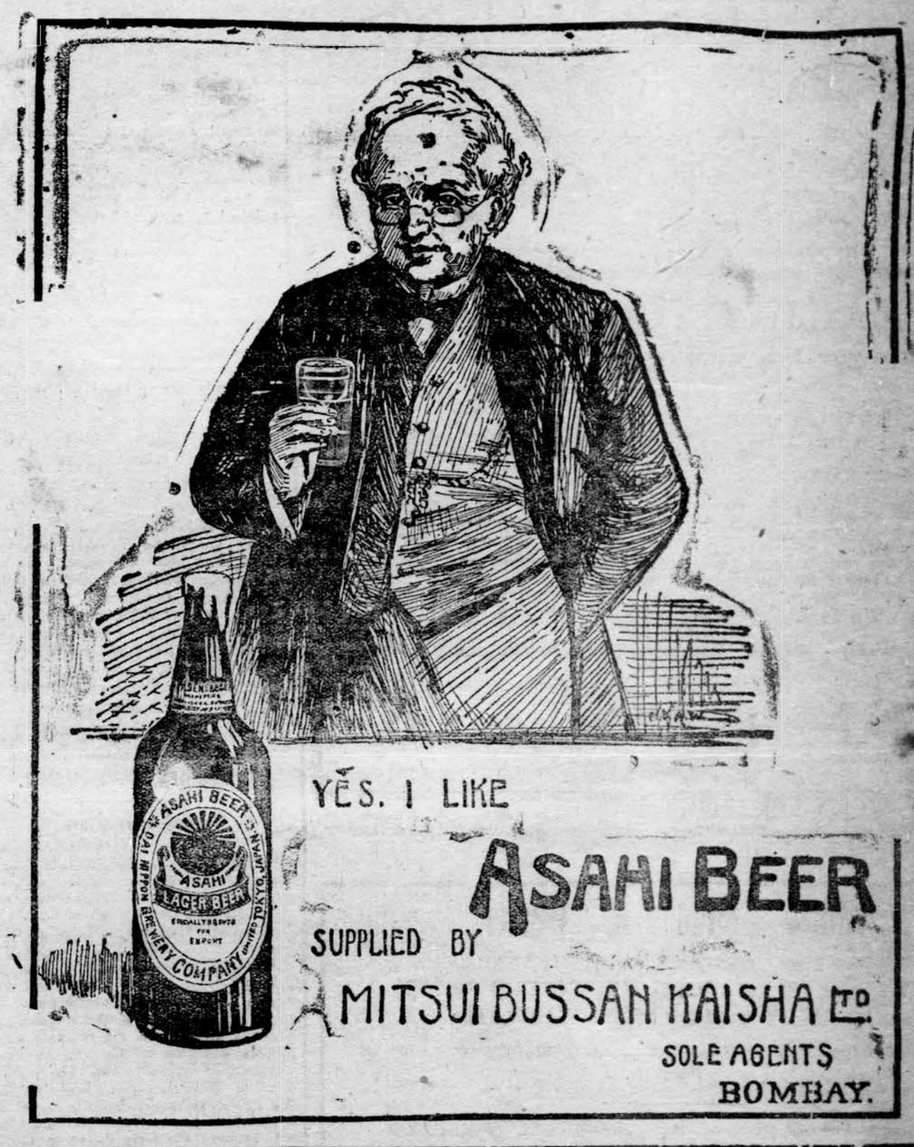
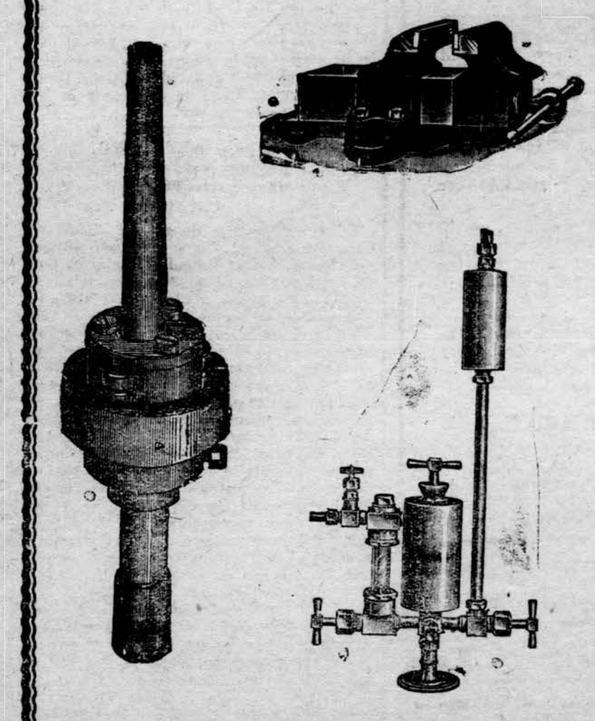


KURWA. .
AND
KAJIJI. . .



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